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Court Upholds Wives In State Public Posts; Many Wings Over Atlantic

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 30, 1939

Massachusetts Ruling Aids Working Wives

Prohibition or restriction of employment of married women in public service would be unconstitutional, according to an advisory opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts to the Legislature today.

The Court's majority opinion held that in the case of married women "like other citizens they are entitled to the benefits of the constitutional guarantee against arbitrary discrimination." [Details: Page 9.]

Dixie Clipper Ends Atlantic Hop With Passengers

MARSEILLE, France (AP)—The Dixie Clipper today completed the first scheduled trans-Atlantic flight with paying passengers when she arrived here from Port Washington, N. Y., via Horta, the Azores, and Lisbon, Portugal, at 1:20 p. m. (8:20 a. m. E. S. T.).

The Clipper, with 22 passengers and a crew of 11, made the hop from Lisbon in 6 hours, 37 minutes and had an elapsed time of 30 hours, 29 minutes for the trip from Port Washington.

Yankee Clipper Starts Return Flight to N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—The Yankee Clipper, Pan American Airways flying boat, which this week made an inaugural scheduled air-mail flight across the North Atlantic, started her return trip today with a cargo of mail and 15 guests.

The clipper arrived here on the 3,418-mile flight from New York June 28, bringing mail and Government and air line officials as observers.

Flying Boat Guba Hops Atlantic to Virgin Isles

CHARLOTTE AMALIE (St. Thomas), Virgin Islands (AP)—The flying boat Guba, which recently crossed the Indian Ocean, alighted here today after a 3,200-mile trans-Atlantic flight from Dakar, French West Africa.

The plane, commanded by Richard Archbold of the American Museum of Natural History, is expected to leave for New York at daylight, July 1. The big "flying laboratory" first flew to New Guinea for research work.

League Avoids Ruling on Mandates

GENEVA (AP)—Members of the League of Nations Mandates Commission closed the thirty-sixth session without approving territorial reports submitted by mandatory powers, including Britain and France. The Commission studied reports on Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon, French Togoland, Southwest Africa, New Guinea, and Nauru Island.

Hatay Parliament Votes Itself Into Discard

ANTIOCH, Syria (AP)—The Parliament of the semi-independent Hatay Republic voted itself out of existence yesterday after unanimously approving France's transfer of the area to Turkey. The transfer by France aided in gaining Turkey's signature to a mutual assistance pact, paralleling a British-Turkish declaration, in the Mediterranean.

Italy Signs Trade Pact With Bulgaria

ROME (AP)—Several commercial agreements between Italy and Bulgaria were signed last night. Their nature was not disclosed, but it recently was said the new accords would strengthen Italy's trade, cultural, and political relations with Bulgaria.

Final protocol of the Italian-Rumanian trade treaty of Dec. 3, 1938, also was signed.

Hitler Takes Direct Control of Reichsbank

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank annual meeting today placed the bank directly under control of Reichsführer Hitler and took steps to eliminate foreign shareholders. [Details: Financial Page.]

Low Postage Rate on Books Continued

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a proclamation today continuing for two years a postage rate of 1½ cents a pound on books.

Senate Confirms MacLeish as Librarian

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Archibald MacLeish, Connecticut poet, as Librarian of Congress.

Roosevelt Signs Hot-Oil Law Extension

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed legislation extending the Connally Hot-Oil Law for three years from its expiration date tonight. The legislation prohibits interstate shipments of crude oil and its products produced in excess of state quotas.

Appropriation Bills Barely Beat Deadline

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today, just a few hours before the fiscal year-end deadline, two bills appropriating $152,713,490 to finance the State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor Departments during the year starting July 1.

The Labor Department will get $30,536,170; State, $18,518,700; Justice, $50,907,520, and Commerce, $52,751,000.

Young Warns Dairy Farmers to Unite

VAN HORNESVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—Owen D. Young believes New York farmers must soon "unite voluntarily and say this dictation of milk prices by dealers must stop."

"Present a united front and you will be the masters of your problem," he told dairy farmers here. "There is no other way."

The Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company said dealers and not farmers will have to answer complaints from consumers that milk costs them too much." [Details: Page 3.]

Halifax Issues Blunt Warning to Germany

By the Associated Press

British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, in a speech described as "the gravest warning by a foreign minister to another power since the World War," bluntly advised Germany that "further aggression" would be met by "the whole of our strength in fulfillment of our pledges." [Details: Pages 1 and 17.]

France opened enlistment rolls of its armed forces to foreigners resident in France who want to pledge during peace time that they will fight "for the duration of war" if one comes.

Premier Daladier called the French Cabinet to meet July 1 in a session which informed sources said would deal principally with the international situation. Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet was expected to report on negotiations at Moscow for a British-French-Russian mutual assistance accord.

Undistributed Profits Tax Becomes Memory

WASHINGTON (AP)—The undistributed profits tax, a measure which led to a big outcry in the business world, ceased to be part of the Government's program when President Roosevelt last night signed the business tax revision bill doing away with the controverted legislation.

The new law carries a number of changes intended to aid business.

C. I. O. Bars Hovey for Arbitration Board

Protests against appointment of Louis Hovey, newspaper publisher of Beverly and Haverhill, Mass., to the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration were voiced today by spokesmen for the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and seven Bay State locals of the American Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the C. I. O.

Michael F. Widman, Jr., President of the Massachusetts C. I. O., and Fred Myers, Executive Vice-President of the Newspaper Guild for the New England District, asked the Executive Council to disapprove the nomination made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last Wednesday. The labor leaders termed Mr. Hovey "a foe of organized labor," unsuited to sit on an impartial labor board.

Brookline Begins Counting Its Dogs

A check-up of Brookline's dog population has just started as the Selectmen have signed warrants for a round-up of 600 unlicensed dogs, recorded last year and which are not among approximately 2,300 canines the owners of which have complied with the licensing laws this year. Route patrolmen have been requested to check homes of owners.

Congress Backs Definite Action For Neutrality

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—An impressive bipartisan vote which insisted that there must be positive legislation on the books designed to keep the United States out of war, and which crushed a movement to repeal the whole postwar effort in this direction and go back to straight international law, was the outstanding feature of the third and last day of formal foreign policy debate in the House of Representatives.

The bulk of the Democrats accepted the thesis that international law offered no protection against inflammatory incidents such as the sinking of the Lusitania and the unrestricted submarine warfare against American ships and travelers during the World War. Their vote expressed their conviction that specific laws are required to minimize dangers of this sort.

The bulk of the Republicans differed from this conviction only in the fact that they would go much further in the same direction and retain the automatic, impartial arms embargo of the present law. Their speakers took the floor together with the Democrats against the amendment repealing all neutrality legislation offered by Representative Robert G. Allen (D) of Pennsylvania. They charged that "international law" would be what Great Britain says it is, in the event of war, and would provoke ruthless counter-efforts from the planes and submarines of the other side.

Old System Opposed

Thus the vote against returning to the vicissitudes of international law was carried by 162 votes to 97. Both the leaders of majority and minority parties considered that they had headed off what might have proved a formidable and somewhat despairing effort to throw off the whole complex question of a foreign policy law, by returning to a system of rights which in practice had broken down during the World War.

Meanwhile the Republican opposition had what was generally considered to be a brief period of glory, when it managed to force a modified embargo into the Bloom bill by prodigious efforts and the slender margin of a 159-to-157 vote. The amendment, offered by Representative John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio, would have utilized the same language as the present arms embargo except that it would be confined to lethal weapons—arms and ammunition—thus leaving out the broader category of implements of war. The amendment also would be optional instead of automatic, under the provisions of the Bloom bill which enables the President to invoke it or not, at his discretion.

It is generally conceded, however, that the Administration will muster its entire force by a record

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The High and Low In U. S. Temperature

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Some of the statements in a temperature survey of the United States presented before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers today by J. J. Smith, General Electric Company engineer, and H. W. Tenney, Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company executive:

The highest temperature ever recorded at a weather bureau station was 134 degrees (in California in 1933, date and place not given).

The lowest ever registered at a weather bureau station was 57 degrees below zero. (Date and place not given.)

The annual average temperature of the United States is 52.8.

Average daily variation, winter and summer, 20 degrees.

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Legislature Closes Shop For 10 Days

Saltonstall signs measure abolishing employee tax as Senate votes recess until July 10.

The Massachusetts Legislature embarked on a 10-day recess today after completing action on several measures preparatory to the final drive toward prorogation by Aug. 1.

Before the legislators left the State House for a short vacation that includes the Independence Day week end, the following developments were recorded:

1. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed a bill enacted yesterday which repeals the 1 per cent unemployment compensation tax on wages and salaries of a million Massachusetts employees.

2. The Republican-controlled House of Representatives rushed through all necessary readings on bills to merge the State Division of Securities and the State Division of Smoke Abatement with other departments, making the removal of John H. Backus as Director of the Securities Division almost certain.

10-Point Program

3. Hearings on Governor Saltonstall's 10-point program of new taxation (designed to raise $50,625,000 toward balancing the State budget, were completed by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, which will meet, however, during the holiday period to clean up as many other bills as possible.

The Senate met briefly to clean up last minute details while the House of Representatives adjourned last night after a session which ended at 8 o'clock.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R), President of the Senate, stated that the next week would be broken by the July 4th holiday and inasmuch as the Legislature has cleaned up its present calendar, a 10-day recess was good strategy. When the legislators return to work on July 10, he said, they undoubtedly will be ready to operate at the top speed necessary for prorogation by Aug. 1.

Employee Tax

The Governor's action in signing the employee unemployment tax immediately on his return from the Governors' Conference at Albany, N. Y., came just 14 hours before the tax was due to be revived again. It had been suspended just a year ago for one year.

Among the other problems to be solved by the Legislature before the 1939 session ends are those of redistricting the Senatorial, Representative and Councilor districts, the transportation difficulties arising from abandonment of service on the Old Colony Railroad, revision of legislative salaries and several others.

When the Governors of the Carolinas Meet

© International

Clyde H. Hoey
Governor of North Carolina

What the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina—or is it the other way around?—may still be a deep, dark secret but here are the chief executives of the two States in an

Burnet R. Maybank
Governor of South Carolina

amiable mood at West Point. They were photographed during a trip to the Military Academy while attending the annual Conference of Governors.

New Deal critics assailed for accepting Federal aid: Page 2.

Britain to Fight, If Poles Ask Aid: Anglo-German Breach Appears Wider

Reich's controlled press calls Halifax speech merely fine words and hypocrisy.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 30—Germany's reception of the speeches by Viscount Halifax and other prominent British statesmen, as well as the British reply to Reichsführer Hitler's denunciations of the Anglo-German naval pact, holds no visible note of compromise, but rather indicates a widening breach in outlook between the official policies of both countries.

The Germans—reading once again in their officially controlled press the characterization of the English Foreign Secretary's speech as but another example of "fine words, hypocrisy, and platitudes"—are finding such statements monotonous. Even to the Germans it must be puzzling to read such criticism of the British who so often have been officially hailed as racial kin of the Germans.

These English speeches are characterized by Germany as part of a new propaganda drive designed to hide England's present dilemma and to cloak its "encirclment" policy. One paper in replying to Lord

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Firm Stand Upheld In British Press

By the Associated Press

London, June 30

The Times of London, which often reflects official opinion, today said: "If the Reich chooses to upset the present state of affairs (in Danzig) by force and if Poland's independence is thereby threatened, then this country will fight. . . ."

The Manchester Guardian added: "Germany must be left in no doubt that we are ready and determined to fulfill our obligations to Poland."

Said the Daily Mirror: "No more words . . . we are convinced it is useless to go on chatting with Nazi gangsters."

Britain now committed to oppose aggression in any part of the European Continent.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—British foreign policy has entered a new and more sharply crystallized phase with the declaration by the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, that Britain is "prepared to fight" to fulfill its pledges in resisting aggression anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

Diplomatic opinion in London and throughout continental capitals except Berlin and Rome is agreed that the gravest warning since 1914 has been addressed to forces making for war.

But in Germany and Italy, press comment continues essentially negative and there is no outward indication of any effect which the Foreign Secretary's speech may have had.

While the British press is unanimous in declaring that these words could not make plainer the British Government's determination to resist aggression, controlled papers in the Reich reiterate Germany's scornful annoyance with "this speech in which the tone of aggressiveness alternates with assertions of friendly intentions."

Rule of Law Defended

Although it is true that the Halifax speech contained a number of these "assertions of friendly intentions," the prevalent impression in diplomatic and political quarters here, based on the unusually strong and forceful tone in which the speech was delivered as well as upon the firmness of the content, is that the Government has now taken an unwavering stand against

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Compromises Smooth Path For New Deal

Fiscal and relief plans believed salvaged as deadlocks in Congress are broken.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—What had appeared to be insuperable legislative deadlocks were giving way right and left in the House and Senate today as the general outline of an agreement became discernible which will carry along the fiscal and relief programs of the Government through the coming fiscal year.

President Roosevelt had won a preliminary skirmish when a Senate-House conference agreed to restore to the monetary bill the President's power to devalue the dollar and to continue the Administration's foreign silver purchase policy.

Emboldened by his success Mr. Roosevelt today challenged Senate Republicans to filibuster against the Monetary bill which goes back to the Senate for ratification before midnight tonight.

The President at his press conference emphatically declared that the people of the nation would readily understand the situation if the minority party decided to filibuster his monetary powers out of existence tonight.

Elusive Silver Bloc

Meanwhile, there was evidence of concern among the Republicans as they found the elusive silver group with whom they made transitory alliance to defeat the President on the monetary bill slipping away from them. The conference on the monetary bill last night agreed to peg the price of domestic silver at 70 cents an ounce. The silver group had gone over to the Republicans' side on the basis of lifting the present price which the Government pays for silver from 66.64 cents to 77.5 cents an ounce. There was evidence that the silverites would abandon the Republicans to accept the compromise offer and that the Republicans would be left holding the bag.

Told that Republicans were holding a conference to determine their course of action, Mr. Roosevelt issued his challenge against filibustering.

Acting Minority Leader Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont met the President's comment with the declaration that "legitimate debate" would probably prevent enactment of the monetary control bill before the midnight deadline. This means expiration of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund as well as the silver and dollar devaluation powers.

Meanwhile a second conference reached a compromise on the big relief bill, agreeing to spend $1,755,600,000 in the 1940 fiscal year. The House originally appropriated $1,735,000,000 which the Senate increased by $73,300,000. Now most of this increase is wiped out in the conference report. In the process of trading, the House agreed to the Senate amendment eliminating the transfer of $125,000,000 to the PWA for use on heavy construction projects.

Await Ratification

These conference reports are subject to the ratification of both houses and are faced by the time limit of midnight tonight at which the monetary bill and the present relief bill expire. But the Administration is calm under the prospect that one or both of these bills may not pass at the deadline. Although the "day-after-tomorrow" legislative situation is obscure, the general long range picture is taking such form as to leave the Administration confident

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

This Changing World

The Presidency — State Department Official Puts New Construction on Constitution in Favor of Foreign-Born Americans — Dimensions of a Pleasantry

By H. B. Elliston

Some time ago I wrote about the influence that George III had had on the American Constitution. It was during the visit of the reigning British monarch. I didn't realize that at the time George VI was making his own contribution, too. But we have the authority for such a discovery in no less a personage than the counsellor of the State Department, R. Walton Moore. According to an Associated Press dispatch, Mr. Moore, talking to a London audience, said:

> If King George should come to the United States, take out naturalization papers and run for President, he might beat all comers.

That is news, and not even the policeman that bit the dog could better it.

At least it was news to this columnist. I happen to have been born in England along with King George. And I was under the impression that because of my foreign birth I was forever barred from running for the Presidency.

In fact, the examiners at the naturalization office told me so. It was a Louis blow, I must confess. According to my witnesses, whose word on the subject is profound if somewhat prejudiced, my knowledge of the Constitution would have been given an A mark in any prep school. Not for me any of the facile answers with which the immigrant is primed when he faces the inquisition. You should say, I gathered, that the system of American government is a democracy. But I began, a trifle pedantically, that it was a Federal republic with strictly limited powers. Here I was checked when the examiner saw me prepared for a long dissertation.

* * *

Other questions, moreover, got the same elaborate responses. And then I was reminded, as if to put me in my place, that among the many rights I could enjoy as an American citizen, there was one right that I was deprived of. And this was the right to run for the Presidency. I think the examiner thought that with all my boning up on Americana my hat must already be in the ring.

In denying me the right to aspire to the ultimate in American preferment, the examiner was right. And, of course, I knew it. It is all in Article II, which says that no person except a natural-born citizen shall be eligible to the office of President. I knew it not only because of its applicability to me. I knew it because of its applicability to my son. Steve is now well over six feet of American boyhood, but he was born in Peking, China. It is true that as an aspirant to the White House he had improved upon me in having an American mother. But even that high privilege does not overweight his place of birth or his male parentage when it comes to such high office seeking. He simply can never choose to run for President.

In my case I had long ago become reconciled to my fate. A sadder task was to acquaint my son of the same fate. Unlike his father, he had been brought up in America, never having even seen England. Consequently the sky became the limit of his ambitions at a very early age. I watched anxiously for signs of Presidential timber coming out. Then, when he'd been elected speaker of the House, or something, at Junior High, I thought the time had arrived to prepare him for the facts of American life. Accordingly I took my cue from his political honor at school. If he attended to his knitting, I said, he might be Vice-President of the United States. Quite properly he was affronted. The way had already opened up to him and every other 11-year-old right up the steps of the White House. H. T. Webster ought to get hold of that incident as one of life's darkest moments.

* * *

Lamely I explained as best I could the nature of his disability in the eyes of the makers of the Constitution. Then I had an inspiration. I expatiated on the glories of the Vice-Presidency. And I threw such a glamour around the Vice-Presidency that my boy is probably the only person in the United States who has been bitten from the cradle up with the Vice-Presidential bug. He has made a lodestar out of the penultimate.

Now I don't think, on reflection, that anything has happened since those days to change this view of the Constitution. There is no usage that has grown up, of course. No dispensation over the hot dogs could change the tablet handed down by the founding fathers. Mr. Moore, jurist and diplomat that he is, could not alter the covenant even by international reference. It was, of course, a pleasantry that Mr. Moore was indulging. After all, he couldn't very well say:

> If King George should come to the United States, take out naturalization papers, and run for Vice-President, he might beat all comers.

That would have been an insult to a foreign sovereign, if not to this columnist and his offspring. Since Mr. Moore is a Virginia gentleman, compliments are tops, no matter how widely they depart from the truth. But the truth should be made known before a third party movement starts in Buckingham Palace.

Providence City Truck Drivers Out on Strike for Job Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30—More than 130 of 207 truck drivers employed by the City of Providence went on strike this morning for the purpose—unusual in labor disputes—of obtaining assurances that they will not be dismissed for partisan reasons.

Since the new administration of Mayor John F. Collins, Republican, took office last January, the truck drivers have been fearful they would be dismissed for political reasons. Most of them are Democrats, dating from former administrations.

After voting twice during the last month against a strike proposal, 137 drivers voted last night to quit work today. As a result, many trucks were tied up this morning at the City garage and incinerator plant and garbage collections were delayed.

The strikers are members of Local 251, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They seek a formal agreement from the City that employees will not be discharged without cause and without a hearing.

City officials gave evidence that they intended to deal with the strike with a firm hand. Mayor Collins said he will "see to it that garbage is collected." Earlier this week, Thomas F. Coleman, Director of the Department of Public Works, stated that drivers who ceased work would be "replaced."

At the same time strikers indicated they were equally determined to win the dispute, as their leaders planned to confer with John J. Parker, Superintendent of Police, to work out a picketing plan.

While Union leaders expect to have city employees do their own negotiating, because the Union wishes to avoid any complications that might arise under a four-year contract it recently won from private trucking firms after a long strike, all Union drivers have been ordered to observe the picket lines. Since it is estimated that 90 per cent of the truck drivers in the city are members of Local 251, Union officials believe the City will have difficulty in obtaining replacements for strikers.

New Deal Critics Assailed For Accepting Federal Aid

NEW YORK, June 30—Lighting a verbal bomb under the conference of Governors, Fiorello H. La Guardia, New York's Mayor, today had written into the record just what he thinks of the head of any State Government who accepts funds from Washington for public works or unemployment relief and then voices criticism of the New Deal spending program.

After telling 18 members of the Governors' conference who were guests of the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night what he thought of gubernatorial criticism of Roosevelt Administration's fiscal policies in so far as spending is concerned, the Mayor then declared the Governors' four-day conference in Albany and New York had accomplished nothing concrete, and for worthwhile action he referred to the work of the Conference of Mayors, of which he is head.

The Mayor's address was characteristically after the La Guardia pattern when his temperament is working overtime. He barged into the Waldorf-Astoria's grand ballroom, where the dinner was served, while the Governors and their hosts were exchanging felicitations and the atmosphere was balmy. It became electrified, however, when he began his address.

No Quarrel With Economy

"I am not quarreling with Governors who talk of economy," he said. "I am not quarreling with the Governors who criticize the present Administration and its policy in its desire to help the destitute of this country, but I believe they ought to be logical.

"I am not advocating a theory that our system of work relief and direct relief is here to stay. I believe it is unscientific. But, until we put millions back to work, we cannot prevent these fellow citizens from living, and we never will return, I hope, in this country, to the breadlines and soup kitchens of the past.

"What I don't agree with, what I think is wrong in the position of these Governors is this: If these Governors think the policy of the Federal Administration is wrong, let them say, 'We will accept no aid from the Federal Government.'"

Federal Help Needed

"I have yet to meet one Mayor who said he could maintain and administer his city Government without the Federal help he is receiving at the present time."

Two reasons were seen for the Mayor's criticism. One was that he was defending his policy of getting every penny he can from Washington—and he has gotten more from this source than any other Mayor in the United States. Secondly, he was availing himself of the opportunity to tell the other fellow what he thought of him.

Gov. Arthur H. James, of Pennsylvania followed the Mayor on the speakers' stand and made a brief reply to his charges.

"Pennsylvania pointed out on Nov. 8 last that Government should be more economical in the States," he said. "Indications in other States were to the same effect.

Relief Roll Dropping

"Keep on spending and the result is going to be ruin in the end. The Pennsylvania relief roll is going down. Pennsylvania contributed more to relief than any other State. We're doing our part there. We in Pennsylvania think just as much of the happiness and prosperity of the people as does Mayor La Guardia."

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman saw the results of the conference through other than the La Guardia lenses. He said he felt the State had been "greatly honored" by the Governors coming to New York for their meeting and stressed the basic similarity of the problems facing Governors throughout the Nation.

"These conferences are valuable in many ways," he declared. "As one Governor, I have learned much from the interchange of ideas. It seems to me that their value is not so much in the effort to arrive at a solution of specific problems of Government, because, after all there are widespread differences in governmental policies and philosophies. The great value that these conferences have is in developing a spirit of co-operation—a sympathy of understanding—between the executives of the different States of the Union.

Common Problems

"Another thing shown very clearly is that the same problems are common to all States. There may be some difference in the size of those problems—in the particular local conditions that affect those problems—but the problems, by and large, are the same."

Richard W. Lawrence and John Lowry, heads of the State Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, respectively, also spoke briefly.

Other Governors attending the dinner were: Nels H. Smith of Wyoming, George D. Aiken of Vermont, John W. Bricker of Ohio, Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania, Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana, Fred P. Cone of Florida, Robert T. Jones of Arizona, Richard C. McMullen of Delaware, Payne Ratner of Kansas, Luren D. Dickinson of Michigan, Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, Robert L. Cochran of Nebraska, John Moses of North Dakota, and Prentice Cooper of Tennessee.

The Governors made a trip to the New York World's Fair earlier yesterday, where they were entertained by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, at luncheon. Later Mr. Whalen conducted the party on a tour through the "World of Tomorrow."

Politics was shunned in the proceedings of the conference and at the dinner last night, and few of the Governors would talk of the forthcoming national campaign for publication, although several of them have been prominently mentioned for nomination by both the Democratic and Republican conventions.

The Third Term Issue

Governor Bricker, when asked for comment on the third term issue, said he thought that if President Roosevelt ran again he would be defeated. The Ohio Governor held that the Republicans would base their 1940 campaign on their Party's "fundamental" ideals.

Other comment on the third-term issue follows:

Governor Cone: "I don't think Roosevelt will run again."

Governor Saltonstall: "I should think eight years is long enough."

Governor Dickinson: "That's his business. He has a right to run, but I would not give much for his chances if he did."

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut was against a third term.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island: "My feeling is for a six-year term, with no re-election for anybody. Under our form of government two terms is enough for anyone."

Governor Smith did not think the American people would "stay with" President Roosevelt "that long."

Gov. John E. Miles of New Mexico said President Roosevelt was "very popular" in his state.

Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas said a third term would upset American tradition.

Sanford Denies PWA Fund Used for Fraternity House

ATLANTA (AP) — Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the University System of Georgia has declared that no PWA money was being used to build a fraternity house on the University campus in Athens.

Informed of PWA cancellation of a $21,600 grant to the University System, on the contention the money was being used for a fraternity house instead of a dormitory, Dr. Sanford asserted: "No fraternity house is being built on that site deeded to us by the Sigma Nu fraternity but a dormitory is near completion there. Every dime of money going into that building belongs to the University of Georgia."

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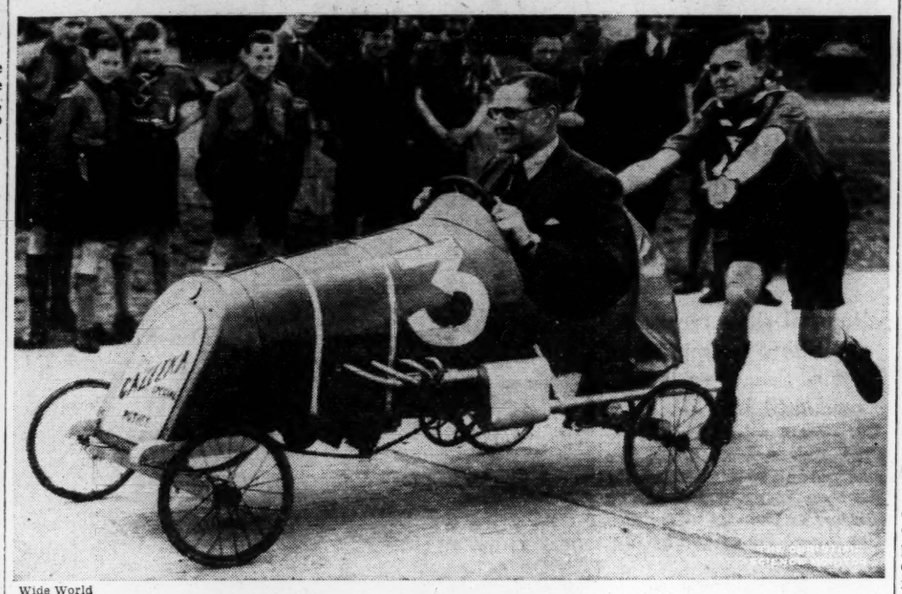
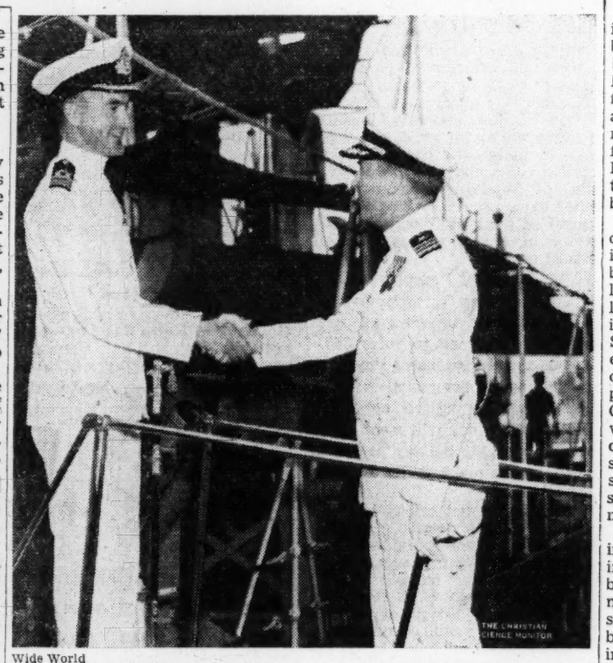
The Camera Views the News



Wide World

A 'Ringer' Enters a Soap Box Derby

Capt. George Eyston of England, who holds the world's speed record for automobiles of 357.5 miles an hour, recently attended the Boy Scout outing at Weybridge. The boys pushed the speedster for a trial spin in their contest. The Captain thinks that a record of 360 miles an hour is about the ceiling for automobile driving, but there is no telling what the future will bring forth.



Wide World

American-Canadian Greetings Exchanged

Commander J. J. Hughes, U. S. N. (right) welcomes Commander H. T. W. Grant of the Skeena and Senior Officer of the detachment of two Royal Canadian Navy destroyers which came to New York for the opening of the Canadian Pavilion at the World's Fair.

Wide World

Take Their Case to the Public

Acrobats, accompanied by other performers, who have been employed in the WPA circus projects, take part in a New York demonstration in protest against the cut ordered in the Federal Theater Project. Congress has now softened its attitude on the question.

Jews Restrained in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, June 30 (AP)—Injury of 11 Arabs in a café bomb explosion in one of Jerusalem's main streets today caused authorities to impose an 8 o'clock curfew nightly on all Jewish cafés until further notice.

Authorities directed also that all Jewish traffic in and out of Jerusalem cease until 6 p. m. Sunday.

[A series of riots and disturbances in Palestine during the past two weeks have registered more than 30 fatalities. In addition, British troops, operating against terrorist bands, inflicted 13 fatalities.]

As a consequence of shootings on June 29 in which 13 Arabs were killed and five wounded, 53 revisionists were questioned.

Max Seligman, attorney convicted on three of 21 counts, was sentenced in Jerusalem District Court to six months' imprisonment for assisting in illegal Jewish immigration.

HALIFAX, N. S. (CP)—Dr. Michael Traub, Jerusalem, member of the Administration Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, said in an interview that Jews in the Holy Land would not capitulate under terror of Arab bandits.

"Furthermore," Dr. Traub said, "The Jews will not participate in the creation of a state where the Jewish people will, contrary to the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, be sentenced to remain in the minority forever."

Sweden Begins Nationalization Of All Railways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — The Government here is now beginning the work of nationalizing all railways in Sweden following the passage of an "enabling" bill.

Tranference of all existing private railways, with the exception of a few purely local lines, to the State Railway System is to be completed within five years. The total capital involved in this transaction is estimated to be 330,000,000 kronor (about $82,500,000).

When nationalization is completed an important chapter in the history of the Swedish railways will come to an end. Of the total railway network 69 per cent of the lines have been started by private enterprise and 31 per cent by the Government. The position of the private railways in the country differs from place to place. For instance in Norrland, the northernmost province, 97 per cent of the railways belong to the State, while in southern and central Sweden, some provinces have had almost no state railways.

State Owns Main Lines

The basic principle in the building of the railways in Sweden has been that the main lines should be built by the State, and branch lines by private companies. The first railway lines came into being around 1850. The Riksdag (Parliament) of 1847-48 had started a fund for loans for building railway lines, and in 1871 new rules for this fund facilitated the rapid building of railroads.

The taking over by the State of privately-owned railway lines is not an innovation here. It has been done many times before in less sweeping form. When a private line has developed so much that it has become a main line the State has usually taken it over. As early as 1879 the State thus took over several lines which are now part of the main Stockholm-Gothenburg route. In some cases when a private line got into financial difficulties it has been necessary for the State to support it, sometimes with loans from the special railroad funds, sometimes more directly.

A new form for the State interest in private railway companies was introduced in 1938. A Government bill at the Riksdag of that year demanded the right to dispose of a sum of 10,778,400 kronor for the buying up of the share majority in certain specified private railway companies. The bill was approved and the State bought the shares and took over the management of the companies on June 1, 1938. These special railway companies have, however, continued to be run in their respective names as separate companies.

Not a Forced Sale

Now the final nationalization of all Swedish railways is to be completed in five years. This period has been set in order to give the State Railway time properly to organize each section which is taken over. It is claimed that it is not a forced sale that is taking place, for committees are to be appointed in which representatives of the private companies and the State Railways will meet and discuss terms and the value of shares, and make separate agreements regarding the staffs of the various companies, the station buildings and all other things connected with the transfer.

Some benefits of nationalization are already becoming apparent. Workshops have already been centralized in one place. A uniform system of carriages is being adopted. Faster service and lower running expenses are also expected to follow. The electrification of the railways will also be speeded up.

Lottery to Clear Chicago's Slums?

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—It was up to Gov. Henry Horner to decide whether Illinois should legalize lotteries to raise funds for slum clearance housing projects in Chicago.

Bills providing for such lotteries were sent to the Executive after receiving final legislative approval in the Senate.

The top prize in the scheme would be $50,000, paid in the form of a "salary" to the president of a proposed "Illinois home building corporation." Every ticket buyer would become a member of the corporation and the 10 lucky winners would be the "officers."

The bills call for monthly drawings, with 10 per cent of the lottery fund being distributed in prizes. Except for administrative expenses, the balance of the fund would be used to construct dwellings in Chicago's blighted areas.

Proponents of the legislation reminded their Senate colleagues that the State condones parimutuel horse race betting, that millions were expended annually on Irish sweepstake tickets, and that churches conduct raffles "in the name of religion."

Calling the plan a "crazy lottery scheme," opponents predicted the bills would be vetoed.

Duke and Duchess of Kent Fly to Wedding of Cousin

LONDON (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Kent left by airplane for Florence to attend the wedding July 1 of the Duchess' cousin, Princess Irene of Greece, and the Duke of Spoleto.

Cardenas Answers Opposition By Honest Election Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Reform of the electoral law to give added assurance of a free vote in the forthcoming Presidential elections is announced by Senor Ignacio Garcia Tellez, Minister of the Interior. The reform, which is now being studied, was ordered by President Cardenas and is expected to be submitted in a bill at the reopening of the Congress in September.

Civic rights will be guaranteed to all citizens, regardless of their political affiliations, according to the announcement. Abuses of any sort, either by individuals or groups, will be punished, it is understood. These provisions will require a complete revision of the present electoral law to bring it into conformity with the most modern democratic systems.

Cardenas' Answer

Announcement of this bill is President Cardenas' answer to his opposition which has charged that the recent reorganization of the Party of the Mexican Revolution (P. R. M.), the official political machine, was designed to impose an Administration candidate. It follows previous instructions from the President reiterated during recent months, to all officeholders to abstain from political activity or resign their positions.

Such repeated guarantees of a free election, which Mexico has not yet known despite its democratic Government, find the Mexican politicians and the public skeptical. They seem simply to be "too good to be true," after decades during which Presidents here have been elected only by "revolution or imposition" to quote a former President who recently commented upon conditions here.

Public confidence in the Presidential promises has been asked by Senator Carlos Soto Quevara, challenging this skepticism. "Since General Cardenas has guaranteed a free election, it is urgent that the Nation respond with the true democratic spirit and consciousness of its responsibilities, in order to avoid disturbance of the public peace," he said. The chief responsibility lies, however, with the candidates, he added, who should conduct their campaigns with calm and in full confidence that they will be free from interference by the present Administration.

Campaign Active

Discussion of the current campaigns continues actively in the press and campaign headquarters, with conservative spokesmen growing constantly more aggressive and voluble. One leader, Gen. Manuel Perez Treviño, President of the Anti-Communist Revolutionary Party, has gone so far as to describe the present conservative movement as similar in strength to the radical movement which ended in the 1910 revolution.

That revolution was caused by abuses of privilege by capitalist landowners and politicians and represented a class war in which liberal and labor elements were victorious. The present Rightist demand for reforms of Left Wing policies represents another revolt, but this time against abuses by labor and liberals who have gone to the opposite extreme in fighting capital and business.

This analysis by a leading politician is one which can be taken seriously for it is apparent that the Mexican public is in revolt against the Left Wing policies of recent years, which reached their culmination in the Administration of President Gardenas. This current trend may be the indication that the Mexican "Revolution," begun in 1910, is ended and that a period of "Evolution" may now be on its way.

South to Use Convict Labor In Building Up Silk Industry

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30 (AP) — Alabama, with convict labor, is setting out to retry an experiment first begun by King James I of England in 1619—produce silk in America.

The state is going to give the silk worm a Twentieth Century chance, and "it isn't going to cost the State a thing, except convict labor, and there's more of that than we can utilize," said Col. W. E. Persons, Chief of Corrections and Institutions.

A contract has been signed with a New York firm (the Silk Worm Industry, Inc.), whereby the State agrees to devote 20 acres to production of 20,000 white mulberry trees, upon which the worms feed.

The State will cultivate and tend the trees with convicts, the Eastern corporation furnishing "certified" eggs from which the silk-spinners will be produced.

Experimental Project

Dr. Ludwig Harpootlian of Brooklyn, one of the Nation's outstanding sericulturists, will supervise the project at Atmore State Prison farm, a scant 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Persons is not recommending that private operators or farmers turn to silk worm production, "pending through experimentation by the State, to see if it works out profitably."

"It is our purpose in conducting the experiment," Mr. Persons said, "to introduce a new industry for our farmers. From reliable information I believe there is possibility for profitable production of silk in the South.

"We have been told our climate and soil are ideal for mulberry production.

"We know from history that silk has been produced in sizable and profitable quantities, at different times, from Connecticut to Georgia.

Mr. Persons blamed its abandonment chiefly to "tree racketeers and the comparative ease and low cost then involved in producing cotton with slave labor."

Possible Profit

"Communications with the general manager of the Silk Worm Company with which we signed a contract indicate each acre given to trees will return $300 to $400 for each crop, and that under favorable conditions as many as 10 crops may be raised in a season.

"If we are successful in working out a plan whereby silk can be produced profitably on American farms, we will have served a two-fold purpose: first, we will have created a new means of livelihood for agriculturists, and second, we will have guaranteed supplies of American manufacturers, which now consume 90 per cent of Japan's silk exports."

McNutt Receives Rousing Welcome

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30 (AP)—Hoosiers gave a spectacular welcome home today to Paul V. McNutt, Philippine High Commissioner, former Indiana Governor and candidate for the 1940 Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mr. McNutt was scheduled to speak on flag-draped monument circle at the noon hour after reviewing a parade. A reception was planned for him afterward at the State House.

The former lawyer and educator arrived here yesterday from the islands with the comment, "I still think there is a majority of Democrats in the country and I think there will be in 1940."

He said his candidacy was founded on the assumption President Roosevelt would not seek a third term. He professed loyalty to the President.

A reception for Mr. McNutt's wife and daughter, Louise, was scheduled at the Indianapolis Athletic Club after the festivities in his honor.

A party of democratic leaders escorted the family here yesterday on a train and automobile trip from Chicago.

Mr. McNutt will leave for Washington Wednesday to report to the President on his sojourn in the Philippines, where he took up his duties in April, 1937.

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Alloy Tests Hoped to Reveal Secret of Metals' Strength

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dr. Sidney Siegel, New York physicist, has been mixing gold with copper, in search of forces which make one metal stronger than another. At a recent session of the American Physical Society at Princeton University, he told how he made single crystals of gold and copper atoms, in order to study the elastic and magnetic properties of metals which are affected by changes in their atomic arrangement due to heat treatment.

His findings, gained at the laboratories of Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, show that a crystal formed of copper and gold atoms three to one, and measuring four inches long and three tenths of an inch in cross-section will stretch about one four-hundred-millionth of an inch under a force of one grain, or about three one-hundredths of an ounce.

The crystal gives one ten-millionth of a degree when the same force is applied to it as a twist. It offers two and a half times more resistance to stretching in one direction than in another. Furthermore, a crystal whose atoms are lined up in order conducts electricity twice as well as one in which the atoms are disordered.

Dr. Siegel hopes that continuation of the investigations of single crystals at higher temperatures may provide physicists with improved guides to the production of alloys possessing more strength and better electrical conductivity than any now in use. It is an accepted theoretical fact that all atoms in a metal would line up in perfectly ordered arrays like millions of blocks carefully stacked on top of one another, provided the metal could be frozen at absolute zero or 459.6 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, the point where all gases solidify and all molecular motion ceases.

But there just isn't any place on earth that cold. Consequently, whenever two or more kinds of atoms are mixed, they arrange themselves in a more or less disordered fashion because of motion caused by the heat. The result is a jumbled group of crystals analogous to bricks dumped helter-skelter in a box of mortar.

The researcher forms his building blocks into single crystals, which look like long narrow copper cylinders, by means of a vacuum electric furnace. A crucible containing the mixture of copper and gold is lowered by a tungsten wire inside an alundum tube. The tube is surrounded by a molybdenum winding, which is heated by direct current; and the entire unit is enclosed in a vacuum chamber containing only one ten-millionth as much air as is contained in the same volume of ordinary atmosphere.

About four hours are required to melt and to solidify the metal, at a temperature of some 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Then the temperature is lowered to about 1,500 degrees, and in the next 12 hours the metal cools to room temperature. In such a copper-gold specimen, about four inches long and three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, Dr. Siegel estimates there are approximately one septillion atoms. (1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.)

By testing a specimen of the alloy with a current of known frequency, the investigator is able to determine the elastic constant, and is on the road to learning something about the forces between the atoms themselves.

Westinghouse

Dr. Sidney Siegel

At frequency apparatus, testing a crystal of copper and gold

Dairy and Co-op Ask Rehearing On Milk Price Level

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—A New York dairy company and a co-operative milk association asked the Supreme Court yesterday to reconsider its June 5 decision holding constitutional the Administration's attempt to stabilize the milk industry by fixing minimum prices and equalizing the amount paid producers.

Willard R. Pratt, Utica attorney for the Jetter Dairy Company, expressed belief in his petition that "the Court overlooked and misapprehended a number of points which might have resulted in a decision favorably" to his concern.

Leonard Acker, counsel for the Central New York Co-operative Association, Inc., filed the other petition seeking a rehearing.

No action will be announced until the Court reconvenes in October. Rehearings almost invariably are denied.

In two opinions, the tribunal on June 5 sustained milk marketing orders promulgated by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for the New York City and Boston areas.

Among other things, the Jetter petition said:

"The appellee makes no complaint as to the prices of milk fixed by the order as such. Its complaint is that competing handlers of 70 per cent of all the milk sold in the area are not required to pay the order prices.

"Appellee contends that it should be required to pay no higher price than its competitors; that the act specifically directs that all handlers shall be charged the same base price; and that discrimination against appellee is unauthorized by the act.

"Whether authorized or unauthorized, appellee asserts that such discrimination is violative of the fifth amendment."

The Co-operative Association contended that the Court had failed to pass upon its claim that the milk market program unconstitutionally interfered with the "liberty" of the Co-operative and its members "to do business in the lawful manner desired by them."

Britain Prepares For New Demands For Electricity

LONDON—Large increases in the consumption of electricity are expected here during the next few years. To deal with this increase big additions are to be made to the "grid," Britain's system of electrical power lines from the great generating plants to districts throughout the country.

Nine new generating stations are provided for in these plans, details of which the Central Electricity Board has received from the Electricity Commissioners. It is proposed they shall become "selected stations" if and when authorized. Five are for the Southeast area, two for the Southwest and South Wales, and two for Northeast Scotland.

Three of the five stations for the Southeast are needed for estimated demands near Southwest and West London in the years 1942, 1943 and 1944, respectively. The other are to meet anticipated needs in later years.

The first sections of each plant are to consist of an installation of not less than 60,000 kilowatts of generating plant.

This is part of a great electricity overhaul of Great Britain which has been undertaken to meet future needs and to abolish the muddled conditions of supply which have hitherto existed.

Behind the Headlines

Manipulation of silver prices in Washington brings misgivings to average citizen.

The layman views with mystification, and some misgiving, liberties that legislators are taking with the precious metals. He has been taught that silver, for an example, is a commodity, like potatoes. Presumably its price should be determined by supply and demand. If silver is scarce, it should be expensive; if it is plentiful, it should be cheap.

But the thing doesn't work that way. In actuality, the price of silver in the United States is determined not by its abundance or its scarcity but by a deal which groups of Senators, with diametrically opposed platforms, find it expedient to make under pressure of an impending adjournment. It is the Senate, not the silver market, that sets the price.

Not Enough Holes

The Senate decides to raise the price although there is so much silver in the United States at present, drawn at fancy prices from all over the world and from domestic mines, that it is actually hard to find enough deep holes in the ground in which to store it. It only goes to show that values, and prices, are determined by mental, rather than purely material considerations, and that the law of supply and demand, as ordinarily understood, is due for an overhauling. It will be a big day for the world's economy when the true relationship between supply and demand is understood and allowed to govern business and finance.

Balancing Silver

No New Sarajevos

Another anniversary date which Dame Rumor indicated as appropriate to disaster has passed, without the disaster. It was June 28, twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sarajevo incident which precipitated the World War, and twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles which failed to settle the issues of the war. It was freely predicted that on June 28, 1939, Germany would celebrate this anniversary by a descent upon Danzig, and that a quarter century of peace—even dubious peace—would end. It didn't happen.

Anniversary of Sarajevo passes with world still at peace despite dire forecasts of war.

Look back over the calendar, take a fine-tooth comb to your memory and recall how many other prophecies of disaster have failed to materialize in the last two decades. Hardly a month has passed in the last 10 years without someone who spoke with some measure of authority, prophesying a general war, immediately.

A friend of mine was so convinced 10 years ago that war between France and Italy was an impending certainty that he governed his daily domestic life on that assumption for several years. The war didn't come.

This doesn't give us grounds for boasting. War has not come because we have been able to prevent it. We probably shall have to make greater sacrifices to prevent it in the future. Let's be willing. No more Sarajevos, and no more Versailles.

Mask of Glamour

A psychologist has discovered that some people who once considered race-track gambling immoral have ceased to regard it so. Because of all the "trimmings" that have been added to the ancient sport of horse racing, these thoughtless individuals have come to view a visit to the track, and the accompanying betting, as merely a social event. They have been blinded by the glamour that wealth and beauty have thrown around racetracks. They even believe it is all right to go and bet because their favorite movie stars do it.

What they don't see is the misery that betting brings to persons less fortunate than themselves, the wave of crime and corruption that follows the ponies.

Crime Follows Ponies

I once lived in a pleasant suburban community where even petty theft was rare.

A race track moved in upon us. Immediately there began to come to my personal attention a series of misdeeds. A vacant house in the neighborhood was found to be the base of operations for a notorious gang of counterfeiters. There were burglaries, and even a murder, in the community. A young man was slugged and robbed in a hotel. All this within a few weeks, during the racing season. Is the thing that causes such activities a pleasant social event, or is it a social menace?

Rex Miller

Home Economics World Bond; Montana Woman Heads Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — The study of domestic economics has pushed outside the walls of the home and today even is a factor in the development of international understanding, it was brought out here at the Annual Convention of the American Home Economics Association. American-trained home economists are busy in other Nations teaching better standards of living. Courses here include attention to home life of other countries. There is generally a greater and greater interchange of ideas and facts through the channel of this academic field, it was brought out.

These facts stood in relief as the Association, rededicating itself to the task set by its founders—founding and maintenance of better family life—pushed its activities into new but related fields of domestic endeavor. The program calls for continued emphasis on consumer education and merchandise standardization, with more informative labeling a goal, and further research to the end that people may make the most out of their means and time.

Reporting for the organization's International Committee, Helen W. Atwater, editor of the Journal of Home Economics, Washington, announced Foreign Fellowships for 1939-40 went to Sophie Wakim of Syria, Benedicta Goncalves of Brazil and Kathleen Haddad of South Africa. Miss Goncalves, said Miss Atwater, was sponsored by the Institute of International Education, and it was hoped her example would inspire other home economics students from Latin America.

Benjamin R. Andrews, Professor of Household Economics at Teachers College, Columbia University, said of the "problem of finding a formula for the organization of world opinion and world government":

"This quiet homely subject of 'home economics' is making its contribution here. We are teaching the home life of other lands. Our high school clubs are financing scholarships to bring foreign teachers of home making to America. Our colleges are sending field groups of American home economics teachers abroad. Our nutritionists are working on a League of Nations Committee on agriculture and nutrition. Home economics is helping supply attitudes of international understanding and scientific facts for rational international trade, which will shortly substitute common sense and world organization for hate and war."

Resolutions by the Convention reaffirmed support of the National Consumer-Retailer Council, whose Board was urged to submit for the approval of executive bodies of their organizations "a brief, succinct statement of the consumer's position as regards consumers' relation with business."

One of the research projects of the United States Home Economics Bureau has been measurement of 147,000 children to work out a standard basis for sizing children's garments and patterns better than collections of dimensions now used and supposedly based on age averages. The Association urged that the Bureau extend the body measurements study to adults for size standardization to relieve wasteful confusion.

Activities of home economists in the business realm were reflected in scores of commercial exhibits at the Convention. Associations and Federal agencies also had exhibits, with that of the Bureau of Home Economics most extensive. The latter disclosed experiments designed to increase use of cotton in wearing apparel, including cotton stockings improved in appearance and quality so they may rival hosiery of silk and rayon.

Public and private housing programs offer broadening fields for employment of home economists, it was pointed out by Blanche Halbert of the United States Housing Authority.

When the association meets next year at Cleveland, Ohio, it will be headed by Gladys Branegan, Dean of the Division of Household and Industrial Arts, Montana State College, of Bozeman. She was elected to succeed Mrs. Helen Judy Bond of Columbia University, New York City.

Air Clipper Base Set in South Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY (New South Wales)—A flying-boat in New Caledonia is to be established by a group of technicians of Pan American Airways, who called at Sydney recently on their way to that French colony. The base will be built on Nou Isle for the projected Pan American Airways' South Pacific service.

The service to New Zealand would operate between San Francisco, Honolulu, and Auckland. The company is to use the same type of flying-boats as were used on its China Clipper service in the North Pacific.

Nou Isle is only 790 miles from Brisbane and originally figured in British plans for the establishment of Pacific bases, but when Pan American Airways made an agreement with the French Government for use of bases in France for its North Atlantic service, the use of New Caledonia was included in the arrangement.

Alaska Proposed as Haven For Refugees in Senate Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—A haven for political refugees in Alaska has been proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont.

He proposed that colonists be admitted from any nation if they proved they had never engaged in subversive activities in their home lands, and had given up all allegiance to any other power. The number of colonists so admitted, could be equal to the total unfilled immigration quotas of the United States.

Such a plan, he argued, would improve the defense of Alaska and increase the market for goods there.

Schnabel Says Art Suffers In American Radio 'Plugs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The cramping effect on art of the great commercial monopolies that control America's radio services was the subject of an outspoken comment by Arthur Schnabel, the pianist, during his recent concert tour here. "Not long ago I was staying at a New York hotel," said Herr Schnabel. "One of my sons is an actor and he happened to be taking part in a radio play, so I had the management install a set in my room. After the play I continued to listen. For an hour and a half I heard such appalling stuff that I wondered how anyone could get pleasure out of it—advertisements, terrible music, even more terrible speech. In the morning the mechanic came to remove the set. He said he had heard the program, too. 'Did you enjoy it. Do you really like all that advertising?' I asked. 'No, of course not,' he replied, 'but we Americans are an advertising nation.'

"There you have the situation," he went on. "The great broadcasting organizations put on fine music, but they do it grudgingly. They will present an isolated movement from a symphony because the whole work would occupy too long in the sponsored 'hours.' They try to please everybody at once. Hollywood is attempting the same task. But you cannot please everybody. There is always an intelligent minority which refuses to accept the rubbish that is imposed on the masses. In music, you will find more and more people retreating from fashionable frivolity and taking refuge with their gramaphones.

"Eventually," he continued, "the commercialism of mass entertainment will defeat its own ends. Hollywood already finds support waning. The great quantities of wonderful talent that film producers squander on their hollow, artificial creations will be released for more creative purposes. Art must shake itself free of commercialism and split into smaller units, catering for more limited sections of the public.

"Most people are frightened of good music," he said, "because it is unfamiliar, and because it has been surrounded by formidable phraseology. If you let them hear good music, they will grow to like it.

"Music has been corrupted by commercialism," he concluded, "in the same way religion has been known to be corrupted by the failure of its clerics, who used it for their own worldly ends. The great truths of religion are always there. They have simply been obscured at times by considerations of expediency. So, in the musical sphere, the great works of the masters are always there. It needs a Reformation to sweep away abuses, and get back to the simpler, nobler values. And I think that, in the arts, that Reformation is closer at hand that we sometimes think."

Of All Things . . . !

Are These Cat Fish?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—This story evolves around "Elmer" the Golden Gate International Exposition's only cat. Elmer, having mastered the art of snatching small smelt out of the water of San Francisco Bay from his rock perch at the north seawall of Treasure Island, has gone a step further. Some days Elmer's "official" duties around the Island prevent his going fishing. But Elmer has solved this problem.

From his perch on the north seawall rock, Elmer swats a smelt ashore, gently picks it up in his mouth and races across the north end of the Island to the stable area where he drops his catch in a horse watering trough for future reference.

Ice Clear of Ship Lane

HALIFAX (CP)—Icebergs are thinning out along the trans-Atlantic shipping route and the annual International Ice Patrol may be concluded for the year this week end, officers of the United States Coast Guard ship Chela report.

The officers say the Chelan in port from patrol duty, has found little ice off Newfoundland in the last few days. Trans-Atlantic shipping, advised a few weeks ago to move to a more southerly route to avoid "unprecedented" fields of drift ice, has been instructed the northern track was now suitable for traffic.

The U. S. S. Champlain, the other ship that patrols the water lanes each spring to report ice, is awaiting clear weather to complete the survey. Her staff will decide then whether it is necessary to continue the search.

Share-the-Wealth

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., (AP) — Eight-year-old Paul Martin subscribes to a share-your-wealth plan of his own.

Playing in the cellar of his home he knocked down an old picture, and was virtually covered by a deluge of old-fashioned greenbacks—totaling about $400.

Other boys, in a similar situation, may have visualized themselves astride a shiny new bike, or a pony—but not Paul.

Without telling his family, he gathered up the bills, went into the street and distributed them among his friends, young and old.

Ford Feels Sure No War Is Coming

DETROIT, (AP)—Henry Ford still is convinced the present world turmoil will not be climaxed by war.

"Nobody ever got anything through vengeance," he said in an interview. "There will be no war because none of the nations of the world really wants it and too many people know war is unnecessary. Certainly, the laboring people do not want it. The only people who really want war are the international financiers. They know no other way of making money, and even now are endeavoring to profit by promoting war scares.

"There is a job for the international financiers if they really want to help relieve unemployment. They can enable the country banker to finance the farmer and a real step toward the restoration of prosperity will have been taken."

Government Institute Meets July 12, 13, 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington—Largely as an aid to governmental officials, the fourth annual Institute of Government is being held at the Universiy of Washington July 12, 13 and 14.

Among the prominent out-of-State leaders speaking is Miller McClintock, Director of the Bureau of State Traffic Research, Yale University.

The Institute was attended last year by upwards of 1,000 holders of State, County and City Government positions throughout the Pacific Northwest. It is designed to unite public officials, private citizens, students and teachers of Government in a systematic effort to meet definite and practical needs in the State, says Edmund F. Spellacy, the Director.

Scouts Under American Law Contrasted to Isms' Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—The Boy Scout movement in the United States will make great strides during the next 10 years and will plan an important part in the preservation, strengthening, and improvement of democracy in the United States, in the opinion of Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

In the twenty-ninth annual report on the Boy Scouts of America to the United States Congress, made public here today, Dr. West contrasts the training youth is now receiving in such totalitarian dictatorships as Germany, Russia, and Italy with that available to the youth of the United States through the Boy Scouts, declaring that "shoulder to shoulder, in the Scout uniform, are the sons of the poor and the rich, (Roman) Catholics and Jews and Protestants—boys of every race, linked by common interests and by common ideals."

Record Membership

"This great body of youth stands united for Americanism," he declared.

The report in published form followed a two-day conference of the National Council of the Scout organization at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and observance of Boy Scout Day at the World's Fair.

Dr. West said a record membership had been established on Dec. 31, 1938, and declares that "now as never before the American people are standing back of Scouting in a very definite way."

The report announced that during 1938 there were 1,737,072 men and boys connected with the Boy Scouts of America. The total membership at the end of the year numbered 1,271,900. A gain of 12.6 per cent, or 142,059 boys and men, he said.

The 1938 increase in Cubs and Cubbers was 40,413, making a total of 146,452, while the increase in Scouts was 37,031. The end of the year saw 40,971 troops and packs, a gain of 3,766, or 10.1 per cent over the previous year. Since Scouting was first organized in 1910, there have been 8,411,949 persons connected with it, the report added.

At the same time the report emphasized that while there are more than a million boys in Scouting, there are nevertheless between five and eight million boys who would like to join the movement if there were sufficient finances, leaders, and meeting places. In this connection, Scouting still needs to be sold more thoroughly to adult Americans and to churches and institutions, it held.

Negro Scouts Increase

Despite the continuing lack of adequate facilities, the report declared that Scouting to a remarkable extent and at an increasing rate is leavening the rising generation of American youth. In 1938, the report said, 364,689 boys registered as new Scouts, this being 31.5 per cent of the 1,158,500 boys who became 12 years of age last year.

The report also stressed that the total number of negro Boy Scouts continues to rise. On Dec. 31, 1937, there were 19,918 negro Scouts, while by September, 1938, this number had risen to approximately 23,000.

The most dramatic civic service performed by the Scout movement during 1938 was on the occasion of the hurricane which swept New England in September, the report said.

"The types of things which they did were almost as wide as human life itself," it adds. "Throughout the entire New England hurricane area the record of the Scouts is ample evidence that they are ready to do their good turn especially in time of emergency."

The report also mentioned the large number of gifts received by Scouting during the past year, especially the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Waite Phillips of the 35,857-acre Philturn Rocky Mountain Scout Camp in Northern New Mexico.

Seeds Sown at Ohio 'Lexington' For Middle Class Revolution

ELYRIA, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—Walter B. Pitkin, abandoning his pen for the rostrum, sowed the seeds of his "middle class revolution" here last night.

His audience of 600, assembled in the high school auditorium, consisted of representative Elyrians and a sprinkling of visitors from "Middlesex, village and town"—gathered in the Columbia University professor's "Lexington" to launch his "League of the Middle Class."

The educator exhorted "the great majority who produce goods, render services, and pay taxes" to band together in a defensive "revolution" against "the predatory rich and the predatory poor."

"We are being preyed upon by a multitude of minorities who attack from every side," declared the author of "Life Begins at 40."

"The millionaire fringe has caused trouble for years. The unfortunate pauper fringe eats into our substance heavily. The criminal underworld collects billions of dollars earned by the middle class majority. The lunatic fringe, including many minorities seeking utopias, takes its nibble."

Mr. Pitkin said he hoped his League would correct economic and social wrongs by focusing public attention on them.

Neely Powers, Eylria Chamber of Commerce President, Chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee of 37 to organize the initial unit of the League.

Canada's Crude Oil Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in the first quarter of 1939 aggregated 1,272,243 barrels.

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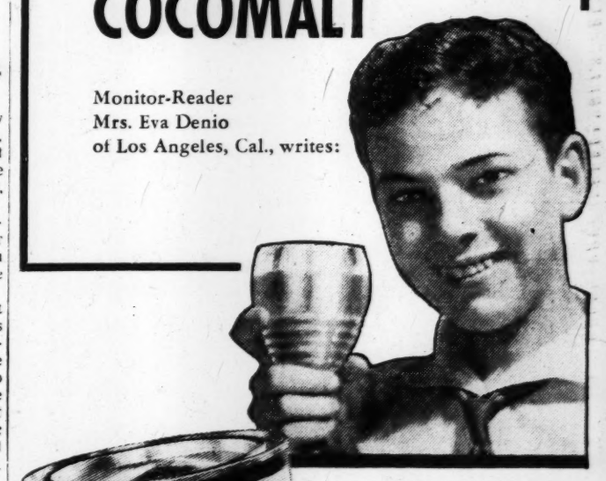

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To Better the Condition of Household Employees

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paris Outfits The Hiking Enthusiast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Paris

Hiking is becoming a favorite sport with the young Frenchwoman and the couturières, as usual, have risen to the occasion with costumes which are practical for long country tramps. These, as a rule, take the form of a linen jacket and a plain, rather wide skirt which buttons up the front, so that it can be opened for a climb, with shorts or bloomers and blouse of a gay, printed silk or cotton. The blouse, which is made in one piece with the shorts or knickers, may be backless or of the shirtwaist type turned back at the neck.

Gypsy colorings are favored by these modern Romanies. Robert Piguet is showing a hiking suit of cinnamon colored linen with shorts and blouse of violet and turquoise blue spotted surah. Lucien Lelong's idea of a costume for the summer hike consists of a navy blue kilted skirt and a blouse of red and white spotted crepe with a long sash of the crepe tied at the side, sun-goggles attached to the waist with a narrow strip of the crepe, red and white socks, red sandals and a red and white spotted gypsy handkerchief — all aboard for the caravan!

Gypsy handkerchiefs matching the blouse, by the by, are favorite headgear for the hiker, though some nomads prefer a high-crowned Mexican sombrero or a wide-brimmed hat of stitched linen like the suit. **E. F.**

Just a Word About Hats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Paris

Just a word about summer hats. White, mesdames, is the last cry—in straw, felt, piqué, linen, or grosgrain. At least one white hat must be included in the holiday wardrobe. This may be large or small, simple or elaborate. A white straw sailor with an upstanding quill at the back, which may be changed to suit the costume, is practical for everyday wear and for dressier occasions there are Rose Valois models in white moiré or a sailor of rows of finely box-pleated piqué. Rose Descat makes a sailor of quilted silk and a pillbox of white piqué. Large white felt hats, either with a flat brim or in the upturned Breton sailor shape, have a cluster of fruit—cherries, small pears, strawberries, etc.—at the front.— **E. F.**

Studio Anzon

Madame Schiaparelli calls this costume "The New York World's Fair." The hat of white panama has a peekaboo brim of stiff black net. The frock is of black silk crepe with vest and frilly jabot of white organza.

Our Vacation at Home

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Seattle, Wash.

Have you ever spent a two-weeks vacation at home? An interesting, planned-for vacation, I mean, as you would take a trip to the mountains or the seashore? If you haven't, it's fun. We know, for we tried it. At the end of our vacation-at-home we returned to normal routine rested and refreshed, without undue interruption of a household with small children, or the doubtful pleasure of travel with little ones. Both my husband and I voted our two weeks an entire success.

Having decided upon the general outline, the next step was to fill the days with things we would especially enjoy. As we began to think about our two weeks at home, we found the city in which we live could afford us endless opportunities for spending pleasant days which our busy routine did not usually provide time for. There were good plays in town we had not seen, friends we had long wanted to visit, leisurely reading to enjoy, restaurant dinners, picnics, sunny afternoons at the beach.

⁂

The time was June, and in our section of the country this means long summer days where a brilliant morning begins at five o'clock, and the soft, blue twilight lingers until nine in the evening. The days were delightful.

The first day my husband set about building a picket fence around the back garden. To a man who spends his days at the office, outdoor activity is pleasant, restful work, especially if he thoroughly enjoys building things. The fine, new fence took form rapidly with two very small sidewalk superintendents assisting with every detail.

When we did not go out in the evening, there were afternoons at nearby parks. Fathers, we found, enjoyed the careening of tiny sailboats across a wading pool as much as the small sons. There was the large wooded park not far away with the ever-interesting animals in the zoo, the ponies, the merry-go-round for the children or a visit to the wonderful rose garden in the height of its June glory. There were golden afternoons under a spreading plum tree in the garden for reading reluctantly put off during many busy months.

⁂

One day was set aside in which my husband and our four-year-old had the adventure of a trip to the waterfront to see the ships at the dock. It was great fun for both, and we heard details of this trip for days after.

One of the highlights of our vacation time was an evening beach picnic with friends. We left in the late afternoon, wandering through deep woods down to the blue water's edge. After a delicious picnic dinner, we lingered on the beach watching a violet evening gather up the last fragments of the glowing day. Our friends still recall that delightful picnic.

An afternoon picnic at the beach home of some other friends made another interesting day. Since there were children in both homes, we made this a family affair. A huge alder beside the lake made a perfect setting for our friends' permanent picnic table where we spread our lunch.

⁂

One of the most pleasant aspects of our vacation at home was the early dinner hour it allowed. By serving an hour earlier than is usual when the head of the house is at business, I could have dinner in the garden nearly every evening we were at home.

The menus for our garden dinners were planned to combine an attractive, nourishing supper with very little time spent in the kitchen. I kept in mind several points. Simple service and paper napkins, of course. Something hot in every meal. Even in warm weather there is something refreshing in a good hot soup or hot breads. Substantial salads, the meal-in-a-dish kind. The extra effort to set a table under one of the fruit trees in our rear garden was well repaid by the loveliness of a June mealtime out of doors.

A Friday Column

Men Wear Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Gloves with hogskin palm and chamois back suit the man who drives a car; while split hogskin palm with suede back appeals for country wear. Golf gloves contain a single thickness grain palm and chamois back; a golf mit of thin cape palm has an adjustable wrist strap. **A. S. B.**

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

The Woman Who Cooks Your Meals and Does Your Housework

What Are Her Hours? Are You Playing Fair With Her? Women's City Club of New York Makes Set of Rules

Convinced that the problem of domestic employment needs far more widespread and intelligent consideration on the part of all women than it has so far received, the Women's Page persistently publishes articles on this subject, and today offers another. We also welcome constructive correspondence both from employers and employees.—Editor of the Women's Page.

By Mary Kelly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Two years ago the set of rules formulated by the Women's City Club of New York for improved standards of employment of household employees would have been regarded by many housekeepers as interference in domestic management. Today, however, women in all parts of the United States are asking for it. Ever since a definite movement within the club was launched six months ago to provide better working conditions for servants, letters of inquiry and comment have been coming in from women in many states.

"Most of them are congratulatory," Mrs. Byrne Marconnier, chairman of the club's committee on labor and industry and formerly associate general secretary of the National Consumers League, said today. "A good many of them show conscientious self-examination. 'Am I playing fair with the girl or woman who works for me?' they ask. Scarcely two years ago such a questionnaire as ours would have been regarded as interference, but now this attitude is taken by only a small minority."

Mrs. Marconnier, who has been active in working for better labor standards, said the questionnaire was sent out last spring to all members and asked how the standards for household employment were working out. In brief, the regulations call for a maximum of 60 hours a week for servants and a minimum wage scale of $40 a month. One full day or two half days a week are allowed for time off. Vacations with pay are urged.

Homemakers Co-operating

"The returns have not yet been fully analyzed," Mrs. Marconnier said, "but, in a general way, nine out of ten are following the standards we set up. Possibly a few of these say they have a 62-hour week instead of a 60-hour week. Most of them approve of the flexibility of the working hours we advocate so that there will not be a daily limit to live up to. A few of them feel there is no need for such a check-up as ours, since they have already accomplished what they regard as satisfactory relations with their household employees."

Mrs. Marconnier said that some women who had felt that they were fully living up to what might properly be expected of them as employers were shocked at their own record when they gave it special attention.

Thought She Had Been Fair!

"On the day after our opening conference on this question," she continued, "one of our club members telephoned me and said she had counted up the number of hours and, to her horror, found her maid works 80 hours a week.

"'I thought I had always been good to her,' she added.

"At that first meeting we heard first-hand opinions from a general house worker, a governess, and a woman who employed a domestic worker. The general housework told how she was employed for long hours and got practically no time off. The governess told of being obliged to sleep in a room with the child and of a lack of freedom.

"One of the women at that meeting presented the employer's viewpoint with particular sympathy, holding that a young mother, for example, was in need of extra help and that a household employee should be willing to give it.

No Reason for Exploiting Her

"We happened to have a young mother present, and it was interesting to see how she reacted to this. 'Don't feel sorry for me,' she said. 'Part of the responsibility is my own. If one can't afford to have more than one servant, that is no reason for exploiting her.'"

From the ranks of the household workers themselves have come messages of appreciation for the work Mrs. Marconnier has been carrying on.

"Thanks for your courage to take up the cudgel on behalf of the domestic workers," the writer of one letter says. "What some women expect is unbelievable. The help are not expected to be human and not supposed to have any feeling. May you be blessed and may everything you do toward making their lot easier be crowned with success."

State of Washington Has Law

Washington is the only State to have a 60-hour working law in effect for servants, Mrs. Marconnier said.

"Eventually, we think legislation will come, but not until more education has been accomplished," she added. "The fear that inspectors will go into the home and check up is far fetched, because the enforcement and value of such legislation would come from public opinion. Most citizens are law abiding and so, through legislation, a great deal of good can come."

Mrs. Marconnier is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and a member of the advisory committee of the Household Training Project conducted here by Works Progress Administration.

Summer Frocks and Frillies—Paris Is Gay

Billowy-Skirted Evening Gowns, Ruffled Neckwear, Shirring Have Accent of Leisure

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Paris

The needle of the little midinette flies fast and furious these days for the new silhouette has brought a revival of all the lovely handwork—tiny tucks, dainty frillings, insertions, and encrustations—which characterized French "haute couture" in the good old days.

The billowing skirts of crinoline evening gowns are adorned with whorls of lace or ribbon, rows of lace insertions, embroideries and appliqués; daytime frocks of silk crepe, fine cotton, or linen are elaborately trimmed with ruffles and frillings and the new blouses of fine muslin, chiffon, organza, or handkerchief linen are stitched with rows of tiny tucks and burst out at the neck in jabots of soft lace or hand-stitched muslin. For the woman who appreciates fine handwork, this season is a rare treat!

Elaborate Detail

While one expects elaborate detail in the diaphanous summer evening gowns, one is not prepared for the work that is put into the new daytime models in printed crepe, cotton, and linen. Heim, for example, is showing frocks of printed crepe or chiffon which have a tiny frilling of the material (all hand-run) along the seams of both bodice and skirt and there is another model by the same designer, in black and pink printed crepe, the skirt of which is laid in narrow pleats with strips of black net set in between. Paquin uses rows and rows of fine shirring to shape the bodices and the tops of the full skirts of his daytime frocks of plain or printed crepe.

The new linens in all sorts of fancy weaves—pebbly, diagonal, herringbone—as well as the plain, old-fashioned type, all soft and uncreasable, are headliners for summer suits and frocks. White and the natural linen color are perhaps the most popular, but there are lovely costumes in gayer shades, such as a Lucien Lelong model in turquoise blue with a scalloped edge on both jacket and skirt worn with a fluffy white blouse, and Molyneux' pleated skirt and jacket in bright green linen with a blouse of spotted red and white silk.

Smart Linen Jackets

Linen jackets, snugly fitted and a little longer than those of last season, fastened with three or four big buttons, are worn with summer frocks of printed materials. These harmonize in color with the frock, as, for example, a red linen jacket is shown with a frock of navy blue surah with red dots, the red appearing again in a narrow band at the edge of the skirt, and a black linen jacket goes with a frock of black and turquoise printed crepe de Chine.

Printed linen makes long redingotes worn over frocks of a plain color. One of these in a bold design in black and white which may be worn equally well with a black or an all-white frock and hat, is especially striking. Paquin sponsors redingotes of plain white linen and he is showing a particularly smart model worn over a frock of black and white handkerchief linen in printed, horizontal stripes, which has a narrow band of this linen all around the edges.

Tussore Is Popular

Shantung and tussore are close rivals of the linens both for coats and frocks. Maggie Rouff has had a great success with a suit of Regency pink tussore worn with a sheer black lace blouse. Paquin uses tussore for long coats worn with printed or plain, dark-colored frocks.

Cotton lace is a popular material of the summer season, especially cotton guipure. Madame Schiaparelli makes a long jacket of string-colored cotton guipure to wear over a plain black crepe evening gown. Lucien Lelong shows a redingote of white guipure with a navy blue yoke worn with a frock of navy blue crepe which has a yoke and short sleeves of the lace. In Maggie Rouff's collection there is a costume which has a bolero and skirt of white cotton lace with insertions of fine, white muslin along the seams, a wide band of the muslin on the hem of the skirt and a blouse of the muslin. Creed is using lace for summer tailored suits. One of these is in navy blue guipure, lined throughout with bright green satin with revers and cuffs of the green.

Cotton for Evening

Evening gowns of cotton lace, usually in white or pale, pastel shades, have a full skirt edged with a band of organza of the same color, a bolero of the lace and bodice of the organza. Piqué remains a favorite for the country evening gown. There is a lovely model in Heim's "jeunes filles" collection which has a wide gored skirt and neatly-tailored, long-sleeved bolero of the piqué with a bodice with square cut décolletage and a long sash with ends reaching to the edge of the skirt at the back, all of narrow striped surah in red, white, and green. Worn with the jacket, this would serve quite as well for a garden party or any other afternoon function.

Luigi Diaz

Navy blue moiré with white embroidered dots makes this attractive evening gown by Jean Patou. The ruche around the full skirt and the bow at the neck are of white organza. Note the interesting, new line of décolletage.

Washing Children's Summer Clothes

Since children's summer clothes require frequent laundering, mothers should take care that the gaily colored garments are not subjected to unnecessary risk of losing their color. The first precaution is to test each garment to see if it is color fast. If it is, wash the garment in water of moderate temperature. Get all the moisture you can out of it, than hang in the shade to dry.

Little Gardens Hidden Among Tall Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

New York is a city of stone. From the water it rises beautiful with towers and soaring skyscrapers . . . the deep canyons shadowed and mysterious, the many-colored windows catching the sun's light . . . making of it a city of gold. But behind the stone, hidden from most eyes there goes on a life apart. An airplane would give away the secret. Far below in the midst of stone there is sometimes a hint of green, the secret the city shares with a few. The birds know that secret, and from high in the airways they see those small green oases where they may find rest from their travels.

The city garden is a sign of man's desire for some bond between him and the earth. The life of the city is not enough . . he must have something of the green world for his comfort, and so he makes a garden in the city. It may be only a window box bright with petunias, high on a window sill above the busy street; or a flowering vine climbing his wall, or a sand garden on a city roof. But he follows the season with that garden, and the past flowers, and the future promises, again.

Here and there in the city, back of the houses between the high apartment-buildings, there are real gardens, with small pools for fish or even turtles, and with room for trees and flowers. Happy are those who have this small space for their work. There is nothing casual about the city gardener. He watches the coming of the first green leaves and greets the first seeds to come from the dark earth with extravagant praise. Nature is at a premium here, and as if to repay all this attention, she sends roses to climb the drab walls, tulips to march even in the shadow of stone, morning-glories to run riot over the windows, jonquils to lift golden heads undaunted by dust and confusion.

Where there are gardens, there are birds. They add a delightful rural touch. Sometimes we see birds far overhead, circling, looking for the magical green. They come very happily to rest on small trees, and sometimes stay to build nests in them. They know that there will be crumbs on the window-sills early in the spring, and bowls of water in the summer and later there may be grapes, a pleasant change for a bird-diet, and there will be green leaves and shade and the cool of evening when the city gardeners come to water their gardens and talk over the back fence.

New York is a city of stone, but in her heart she keeps a flower and a bird's song. **S. Van A. A.**

A Friday Column

Quick Cream Cheese

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a welcome change for the farm wife and her family from the ever-present cottage cheese, during the season when milk is abundant. Used in sandwiches or as you use any firm cheese it is a real treat. I have also used it in hot macaroni dishes successfully.

Break and heat slowly to 140° F.
1½ gallons thick clabber, stirring occasionally to insure even heating. Then pour into a colander or bag and drain till perfectly dry. To the dry curd add
1 teaspoon salt
¾ teaspoon soda
4 tablespoons soft butter
Coloring if desired. Mix thoroughly. Pack in a bowl and set in a cool place for several hours or overnight. Then mix in
⅔ cup thick sour cream and heat in a double boiler, stirring all the while, until it forms a smooth, creamy, though somewhat stringy mass. Pour into any desired mold or hot sterile glasses. The glasses may be sealed with paraffin for longer keeping; but without, it is good to the last when kept in a cool, dry place. These proportions make about two pounds. A. E. W.

Household Hint

Whistle While You Work

When hanging fragile curtains on metal rods, I cut a full length finger from a discarded kid glove, and slip it on the end of the rod, fastening it tightly with an elastic band. The curtain slips on easily, and is protected from the jagged edges of the rod.

Mrs. L. D. C. E., New York

Evergreen Grove Of Fame

A Book for Tree-Lovers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you love trees, especially evergreens, you ought to get acquainted with Frank H. Lamb's "Sagas of the Evergreens," a scholarly, yet readable volume containing a wealth of information about trees great and small, famous and unusual, throughout the world. (W. W. Norton & Co., New York, $3.50.)

Here is a labor of love, whatever the actual origin of the book. Every page bespeaks the author's gratitude for trees, his appreciation of our heritage. Unless you have delved deeply into the subject, much of the book will be new to you. The distribution of evergreens throughout the world, for example, from the stone pine, fir, and spruce, of northern Siberia, the sugi, hinoki, Korean pine, and ginkgo of the East, on around the globe to the Big Tree, the redwood, and sugar pine of the American West, and up through Canada where Norway pine, hemlock, Norway spruce, and Scots pine take us again across the ocean to the North Cape, while in the American South are the various tall Southern pines of Georgia and the Carolinas, and in India the deodars of song and story. There are strange romantic notes, too, like the nature mystery back of the incense cedar, found on the east coast of Australia and the west coast of South America; or the podocarp pines of New Zealand, the west coast of lower South America, and the east coast of Africa.

Poetry and Romance

If you love trees, then, you will soon be off with him, reading his 28 sagas. Grandfather Ginkgo, the grand old patriarchs of the Antipodes, particularly New Zealand, together with the Sequoia giants, take one back into dim ages when dinosaurs and saber-toothed tigers wandered over the earth. The Saga including Japanese forestry gives a fresh view of these island peoples; and you will like the part about the building of Solomon's Temple in ancient Syria, Hiram of Tyre's hauling of cedars of Lebanon. If on a visit to California you have looked upon the twisted weather-torn Monterey cypresses, too, you will be glad to have them discussed, as well as other trees found in small areas like this and nowhere else in the world.

Forestry of Middle Europe

There is so much of value in this book that a mere hitting the high spots degenerates quickly into a list. Yet, one cannot omit mention of the chapter on the forests of northern and central Europe, with its descriptions of the forestry systems of Germany and neighboring states—a veritable eye-opener to wasteful America which still all too easily cuts down big trees right and left when building a new house, and considers a home complete if it is surrounded by grass and a few bushes. Europeans traditionally plant a certain per cent of even the smallest plot with trees. Cutting is done with intelligent care. One cannot omit mention, too, of the "saga" of the spruces of the North, with its story of the paper industry; nor of those containing the stories of cellulose and chemical products from wood.

In one way this is an almost overwhelming tome, packed as it is with important information. In another, it is as fascinating and readable a romance as one could ask for; and the photographs throughout are beautiful. The discussion of American forestry methods and aims, followed by the poetic epilogue and an excellent bibliography, leaves one with a desire for action. To read even one of the sagas is to love trees more, and to desire to save them. To read all is to become reasonably well informed for a layman. **M. J. T.**

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Players in Seasonal Swing From Stage to Movie Roles

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The seasonal swing of players from the stage to Hollywood is well on, the past two weeks having marked the return of Walter Huston from "Knickerbocker's Holiday," Barry Fitzgerald from "The White Steed," Dudley Digges, Muriel Angelus from "The Boys From Syracuse," and Mary Martin from "Leave It To Me."

Miss Martin, who cannot be properly accounted a Hollywood player yet, goes into the Victor Herbert story at Paramount. Indeed, Miss Martin's fame rests more at present upon her singing of the song which relates to whom her heart belongs than to any histrionic ability she has shown. Her movie debut will be watched with interest.

Huston and Digges and Miss Angelus have all reported for Kipling's "Light That Failed," also at Paramount. Fitzgerald has gone into the newest of the Victor McLaglen pictures at R. K. O. Radio. Katharine Hepburn is still acting in New York and Fredric March is to return to "The American Way" when that reopens. Luise Rainer, as this is being written, remains in London in the Jacques Duval play, "Behold The Bride."

Paramount

Ronald Colman

He will be seen in "The Light That Failed."

Kipling on Location

The Kipling picture has located about 80 miles north of Santa Fe on the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, the river having been flooded at this point as much as possible, by damming, to resemble, the Nile. The picture was planned to coincide with the departure for camp of New Mexico's National Guard, and in their spare moments, snatched from drill, some 250 of these will don British uniforms and become a cavalry unit for the 1880 campaign of the English in the Sudan. The WPA has released about 200 Negroes from relief to become the "fuzzy wuzzies" of the Kipling story.

Director William Wellman, favorably impressed by some costume sketches submitted by the art department, will, throughout the picture, keep the eyes of the blind Heldar, played by Ronald Colman, veiled in shadow, or otherwise covered.

Mysterious 'Cyclops'

Ernest Schoedsack's newest picture, "Dr. Cyclops," is being kept hidden from the press. On the Paramount stage where it is being shot, not even studio executives are taking the customary look around.

This is because Director Schoedsack, who, it will be remembered, was responsible for two other novelty pictures, "Grass" and "King Kong," believes that the chief interest in the new film will be the startling effect of his newest devices.

However, this much can be told: every actor in the piece will be human, and there will be no mechanical monsters. The studio explains that the unbelievable nature of the story is one of the chief reasons why Schoedsack is keeping his work secret. The picture is almost entirely experimental. Albert Dekker, Thomas Coley, and Janice Logan will have the principal rôles.

Gulliver in Part

Less experimental, but a departure from the usual, will be Paramount's full length production, in color animation, of the Swift classic, "Gulliver's Travels."

Only a part of the story will be animated, even so. Too much of it today, it is contended, would be neither novel nor satiric.

The picture will confine itself largely to the voyage to the Lilliputians. Even here, at least one change will be made. The war over which end of the egg should be cracked, dividing the country into the big enders and the little enders, will, in the picture, be fought, over which national anthem shall be played—a questionable improvement in the abstract, but it may be better in the picture than it sounds on paper. The picture has been a year in the making, and will take another six months to finish.

Craig Proposes 5 Army Divisions For Quick Action

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—On the eve of his retirement as the Army's Chief of Staff, Gen. Malin Craig recommended yesterday that five "small, seasoned, hard-hitting" Army divisions be established to strike with lightning rapidity against any enemy attacking the Western Hemisphere.

They would be infantry-artillery divisions, and would be available for instant dispatch to seize or hold naval and air bases and to destroy enemy bases.

Four partial divisions are available now for such purposes. To expand them to full peacetime strength and establish a fifth, he recommended that 1,800 officers and 23,000 men be added to the Army. These would be over and beyond the Army expansion program already under way.

Balanced Defense Plan

The recommendations were part of an "economical, properly balanced" defense plan which General Craig submitted to Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, at the close of nearly four years as professional head of the Army.

Nearing the retirement age, General Craig was succeeded today by Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall. In his final annual report, covering the $552,000,000 arms expansion program approved by Congress, General Craig urged for future national security:

1. An Alaska-Hawaii-Panama-Puerto Rico outpost line prepared for immediate action.
2. Establishment of the five divisions.
3. A reserve force large enough to expand existing land forces to an Army of a million men.

The Administration's arms program, providing for a trebled air force and vast increases in munitions, will meet the Army's most urgent needs in the next two years, General Craig said. He contended, however, that the additional measures were necessary to assure national security.

Reporting that the General Staff in the last year had made a complete reappraisal of defense needs, he added that this was not due to any international crisis, but was merely "overdue from the standpoint of new and increasing strategic considerations."

"It is simple common sense for the country to determine upon and maintain at a constant level a sound, reasonably constructed Army as a matter of pure economy and safety," General Craig said.

Explains Need of Outlay

"The great outlay of money culminating in the appropriations of the past fiscal year were caused in the main by the failure to observe this precept during the so-called disarmament period."

Stressing that "it takes years to resolve the will of the people into efficiently handled munitions," he counselled:

"The same persons who now state that they see no threat to the peace of the United States would hesitate to make the same forecast through a two-year period."

Aside from the expanded Air Corps, General Craig noted that the reinforcements voted by Congress would provide a regular Army of about 200,000 men, and full equipment for an initial protective force of 400,000, including the National Guard.

Disputing testimony before Congress that German war planes were superior to American craft, General Craig contended that the Air Corps was being supplied with "types of aircraft the equal of any military planes in the world as to design, speed, endurance, and suitability for the military use for which intended."

General Craig also included numerous secondary suggestions on Army organization and practice.

General Marshall said that General Craig "leaves the Army in a state of efficiency as to morale, equipment, and training never before approximated in time of peace."

"I do not believe anyone can dispute the statement that he is largely responsible for the unprecedented feeling of confidence which the public has in the War Department," General Marshall added.

Naturalization Increase Demands More Facilities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Citing a heavy increase in the number of aliens applying for naturalization, President Roosevelt has requested Congress to make available an additional $250,000 for the next fiscal year to help the immigration and naturalization service keep up with its work.

Carmody to Head FWA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John M. Carmody of New York to be Federal Works Administrator, effective July 1, when President Roosevelt's reorganization program is effective.

'Editors' at Work on a California Weekly

Take Over Paper at Carmel for Annual Edition

Children of the Sunset School again assume full charge of the Pine Cone for its weekly number. Here's the staff at work: Left to right, Anne Pierce, "Sonny" Cook, Marilen Bridenbecker, John Todd, Anne Markham, Lila Whitaker, Joan Newman, Jack Gansel, and Gordon Miyamoto. It's an annual event, started many years ago by Perry Newberry, author, and publisher of the Pine Cone.

Why Did L. S. U. Head Flee? Leche Charge Focuses Query

BATON ROUGE, La., June 30 (AP)—An assertion by former Gov. Richard W. Leche that "irregularities" were suspected at Louisiana State University several months ago focused attention today on statements by officials involved in an order to arrest Dr. James Monroe Smith two hours after he resigned as President of the institution.

Mr. Leche described the University auditing system as "antiquated and full of holes," and declared "anybody could pocket money that wanted to."

Evidence Lacking

At his Covington home where he retired after leaving office June 26—24 hours after Dr. Smith gave him his resignation—Mr. Leche told the Associated Press the educator was not arrested at the time he quit because "there was not evidence for such drastic action at that time," and "we couldn't hold the man unless we were positive we had something."

Over the story of Mr. Leche's statement the New Orleans Times-Picayune this morning repeated a headline which it has carried for several days: "A Still Pertinent Question: Could Zealous Law Enforcement Have Prevented the Disappearance of Dr. James Monroe Smith?"

Mr. Leche said that Attorney General David M. Ellison, W. A. Cooper, State Collector of Revenue, and Supreme Court Justice John Fournet were "visiting" him when Dr. Smith walked in and resigned about "6:30 or 7 p. m.," and then left.

Louis F. Guerre, State Superintendent of Police, said later he, too, had arrived at the Governor's mansion about 6:30 p. m.

Mr. Guerre said Mr. Ellison at 8:30 ordered him to arrest Dr. Smith. When Mr. Guerre went to Dr. Smith's home, he said, he found the newly retired President had disappeared with Mrs. Smith.

Asked what evidence was gathered between 6:30 and 8:30 o'clock to warrant the arrest of Dr. Smith, Mr. Leche said "Ellison and Cooper can answer that. They were handling the investigation."

Mr. Ellison, asked why there was a lapse of two hours between the time of Dr. Smith's resignation and the order for his arrest, told a reporter, "You will have to check with General Guerre. He can tell you all about the matter."

Tax Investigation

At Washington Attorney General Frank Murphy said the Justice Department was making an income tax investigation in connection with the affairs of Dr. Smith.

Mr. Murphy told a press conference that Treasury tax records of Dr. Smith were being turned over to the Justice Department for examination.

Mr. Murphy said "a lot of work" has been done on Dr. Smith's case in the last two or three months. Asked by a reporter whether he meant work by the Treasury Department, the Attorney General replied "the Department of Justice has known about it for a long time."

The University Board of Supervisors, which met here to check on its minutes and records, adjourned without comment although Gov. Earl K. Long announced appointment of Col. Troy Middleton, Dean of Administration, as Acting Vice-President and Comptroller with authority to hire an auditing firm to check on the school's accounts.

Officers here, convinced Dr. Smith and his wife had bought a new automobile in Detroit and entered Canada, examined his home and found a note indicating he had $50,000 insurance.

Dr. Paul M. Hebert, law dean named Acting President of the University, in a radio broadcast asserted the school was undergoing a "reorganization" and emphasized that extreme caution was being used in an investigation of its tangled affairs so no injustice would be done anyone.

Tours to the Pacific Coast Are Made Attractive in Cost

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An all-expense, two-weeks escorted trip to Los Angeles and San Francisco, for $99.50 from Chicago, and slightly higher from Eastern cities, is now being offered by the Chicago and North Western Railway. Operated by the North Western—Union Pacific Tours, the 12 day trips from Chicago use air-conditioned, reclining-seat cars, with nurse-stewardess service, spending three days each in the two Calffornia cities, and a brief stop in Salt Lake City. The tickets include all transportation, hotels, meals, sightseeing, admission to the Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, and in fact, everything but personal expenditures. The round-trip coach fare between New York and Chicago adds approximately $28 to the cost, and proportionately higher or lower from other Eastern cities, or a total of about $125.

The Cunard White Star Line enters upon its 100th year of trans-Atlantic travel on Tuesday, July 4, its first ship, the Britannia, sailing from Liverpool for America on July 4, 1840.

Re-christened Monterey, the former S. S. Puerto Rico entered the Mexican service of the Cuba Mail Line yesterday in place of the Orizaba. The ship was especially built for West Indies cruising, with outside rooms, built-in swimming pool, and an open air-conditioned dining room. Wide deck areas provide ample room for sports and promenading. The Monterey's 19-day summer itinerary features two calls at Havana, as well as train connections at Vera Cruz for a glorious scenic rail trip to Mexico City.

Featuring a series of summer tours into the cool Caribbean; to Mexico, where the altitude assures freedom from heat; to New Orleans and the Gulf Coast; and escorted tours to California, by way of New Orleans; Carlsbad Caverns or Colorado Springs, the North Pacific Coast and the Canadian Rockies, the Illinois Central System is embarking upon one of its most ambitious travel years. The tours, ranging from eight to 20 days, are sold on two bases—coach or Pullman travel.

The postman leads an easy life in Brig Cove, Newfoundland. Although the 200 houses that comprise this frontier town face in all directions, nearly every one is on the same street. The main thoroughfare winds about the village, passing in front of almost every house.

Collapsible boats have become very popular in Switzerland as the entire country with its many water-courses affords not only an extensive but also a most fascinating field for the very latest type craft. The railways convey collapsible boats, like skis in winter, free of charge, if their owners travel by train at the same time.

Two seven-car streamlined trains have been purchased by the Florida East Coast Railway from the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company. The two trains, of "daylight" type consisting of chair car, diner, and observation-tavern car, will be of lightweight construction, built of stainless steel. The two new trains will go into service about December 1 between Jacksonville and Miami on a fast, six-hour schedule. The trains will be powered by diesel-electric locomotives.

More than a fortress, Gibraltar is a widely favored holiday resort visited annually by thousands, with splendid hotels, bathing beaches, and regular excursions to "the Rock" and across the narrow straits to North Africa. **L. F. M.**

Teacher Wins Trip Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Best teacher of the year," as far as the English Speaking Union here is concerned, is Margaret Gary, selected for the Union's annual award, the Harriet Wells Traveling Fellowship. She left recently for a month in the British Isles as the guest at homes of members of the Union in Britain.

School Carries On Editor's Ambition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif.—Many years ago the late Perry Newberry, of Coldwater, Mich., came West and became editor and publisher of the Pine Cone, Carmel's weekly newspaper. Here he began carrying out a program which resulted from his deep and understanding interest in children.

As a founder of the Forest Theater and one of its earliest producers of plays, he started an annual children's play which was staged with a cast made up almost entirely of school-age children.

As editor and publisher of the Pine Cone, he fostered the children's journalistic tendencies. He encouraged them to write simple stories of their experiences. Later on he taught a few of them to cut wood blocks. These writings and wood blocks adorned the pages of the Pine Cone from time to time. Soon there was clamor in the then small village, still composed largely of artists and writers, for a children's edition of the Pine Cone.

As a result, Perry Newberry one week each year dropped his editorial duties and "let the kids go to it." Now the children of Sunset School prepare for weeks beforehand stories and articles and linoleum cuts for the annual Sunset edition of the paper.

Although Mr. Newberry passed on last winter the Sunset edition of the Pine Cone came out as usual at graduation time, written and edited by the children of Carmel.

Tropical Gardens Miami Attraction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With the recent celebration of the opening of the Fairchild Tropical Gardens, America's largest and most beautiful collection of tropical plant life took a prominent part in ushering in the spring and summer season.

Originated by a pioneer horticulturist, Col. Robert H. Montgomery, of Greenwich, Conn., and Miami, and named in honor of Dr. David Fairchild, organizer and retired head of Foreign Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture, the garden in its completeness, will rival the famed New Gardens of London, Eng., and the national garden of France, Jardin des Plantes.

Thousands of northern and midwestern visitors to this year round resort have visited the gardens during its first year. The 85-acred beauty spot will represent a quarter of a million dollars when completed.

Indiana Prison Plot Inquiries Under Way

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind. (AP)—Indiana officials, delving into State prison affairs here, sought June 28 the circumstances that enabled three convicts to launch a weird plot to trade a woman's life for their freedom.

The three seized Mrs. Ruth Joiner, 29, Crawfordsville (Ind.) welfare worker, as she toured the Institution, and held her captive nearly two hours, while they parleyed with Alfred F. Dowd, Warden, for guns, an automobile, and safe conduct to the outside world.

Prison guards and State police finally quelled the outbreak by firing through broken windows Mrs. Joiner, the three men, a fourth prisoner, and two prison attaches were wounded.

The Warden and John H. Klinger, Director of Corrections of the State Public Welfare Department, began separate investigations of the affair.

High-Altitude Bomber Takes Flight Tests

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—A powerful new four-motored bomber, equipped with a special supercharging system for peak engine performance at high altitudes, was flight tested here June 27.

The 22-ton craft, first of a fleet of 39 Boeing "flying fortresses," cruised south of the City for 52 minutes with United States Army observers aboard. Performance figures were held confidential, but pilots radioed during the flight "everything working fine." The new plane incorporates all features of the Boeing B-17 bombers now in service, and also includes several advancements.

The new bomber is powered by four 1,000-horsepower Wright Cyclone engines. It has a wing span of some 105 feet, a length of approximately 70 feet.

Washington Sideglances

A 'presidential boom' sidetracks a legislative dispute —The Congressional Record makes its deadline— The Washington press corps grows and grows— —More on royalty.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Vulnerable: Clamor was loud in the House the other day when Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts was trying to blame the Senate vote to end presidential power to devalue the dollar on an anti-Roosevelt coalition and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of the same State was shouting him down as out of order. (A House rule forbids mention of anything happening in the Senate on the same subject.)

But Mr. McCormack outwitted the usually sagacious Republican leader. A presidential boom did the trick. Suddenly Mr. Martin heard Mr. McCormack advising the Republican Party to select Mr. Martin for President in 1940. There was loud applause.

The Republican leader had to admit he had been "completely disarmed" and Mr. McCormack slyly finished what he was trying to say.

Breakfast Guest: Even when the Senate stays in session until 1:15 a. m., as it did on the relief bill, the 531 members of Congress get the verbatim account of the session at their breakfast tables next morning. A normal schedule calls for adjournment of Congress around 5 p. m. and by 8 p. m. all copy for the Record is in the hands of the Government Printing Office. On the night the Senate stayed until 1:15 a. m., the 159 pages of copy were not all in until 3 a. m., but by 8 a. m. there was a copy of the Record at each member's house and one at each member's office. The rest of the 43,000 circulation was slightly delayed.

American Ways: Crown Princess Martha of Norway made the first speech of her life before the Press Women of Washington. It was a "thank you" speech for all the welcomes given the Norwegian royal couple in the United States the last two months.

The newspaper women also initiated the Princess into the Washington custom of deciding what one will wear hours in advance, just for the benefit of the press. "Now I shall have to wear that," laughed the Princess as she selected a white satin dinner frock with pearls when approached by an apologetic society editor.

Press Corps: Down through the years the number of daily newspapers with correspondents in Washington has increased tremendously. A survey just made of the Congressional press galleries shows 315 newspapers and press associations now represented by 515 accredited correspondents. About 50 have been here approximately a quarter of a century.

Actual "gallery" accommodations inside the two chambers have long been inadequate, and on important occasions, such as a presidential appearance, one seat is allotted to a paper.

Gallery correspondents must be bona fide correspondents of papers or press associations using telegraphic service.

All in a Day: Mrs. Cordell Hull, who has done little but lunch, dine, tea, and picnic with royalty the last month, was asked the other day the secret of her calmness in the face of such responsibilities.

"Why, there is no secret," explained the soft-spoken wife of the Secretary of State. "I just try to forget they are royalty and treat them as I would anyone else."

Increased World Trade Expected by Australia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Sir Robert Dalton, senior British Trade Commissioner to Australia, passed through this port recently en route to London on a year's vacation. He reported that Australia is looking forward to increased activity in world trade, following a year of comparatively "slow" commerce. Also, he said, the huge continent south of the equator is becoming a bulwark to world democracies through its three-year defense program.

Sir Robert, who has been stationed "down under" for the past 13 years, said the country's subnormal import trade during the past year was largely due to poor crops and world conditions. He added that the present indications are more favorable for trade.

Furniture for English Poor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To save working-class families from either buying their furniture secondhand, or entering into heavy and burdensome liabilities under the hire-purchase system, English housing authorities and associations are increasingly adopting schemes for the provision of furniture.

In Glasgow, Leeds, Birmingham, and Bolton, the tenant of a Council house makes a signed agreement with the landlord, who has purchased furniture and resells it on the condition that weekly payments can be collected with the rent.

Need for Bedding

Although 4,000,000 houses, mostly for working class people, have been built in England and Wales since the World War, only recently has the necessity of helping poor families to obtain good and clean furniture been realized. Too often a family with children has been moved into a new flat without sufficient beds or chairs.

At Leeds special and simple designs have been prepared on the instructions of the Housing Committee, who find that in 90 per cent of the households the most essential requirements are beds and bedding. It is found most desirable that the furniture should be inspected as soon after delivery as possible, and again every six months. The interest charge provides for 3½ per cent on the capital outlay and the percentage allowed for bad debts is 4 per cent on the cost price. The latest report of the Committee states that several tenants, having fully paid for goods supplied under the first agreement, were making further applications, and that the goods were on the whole "used in a satisfactory manner, having regard for wear and tear to which this class of goods is subject."

Low Cost Stressed

In Bermondsey, one of the London boroughs, furniture is provided for tenants in need, particularly those removed from slum areas whose furniture is verminous or inadequate. The charge to tenants is 10 per cent above the cost to the Council in order to cover capital, insurance and losses.

The great difficulty, is to find really sound furniture sold at prices that the majority of working class families can afford. There is an urgent need for the production, on a very large scale at low cost, of the articles in common use, simple and reliably made.

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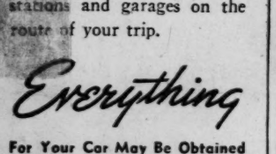
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German Oil Research Vital To Costs and Imports Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Can the magic of research—transmuting coal into gasoline—free the totalitarian states from the necessity of importing oil?

The question is regarded by experts here as one of the keys to important aspects of current diplomatic developments. For despite the intensive efforts of Germany and Italy to produce oil on their own account, both of the dictatorships are still measurably dependent upon imports of petroleum.

Germany today is producing half of its gasoline from home deposits of coal and lignite. Despite this fact German imports of mineral oil have steadily increased.

[By 1937, at 4,163,000 metric tons, Reich's oil imports were substantially higher than in 1929 at 2,341,000 metric tons. The first nine months of 1938, the latest period for which detailed figures are available, showed a further increase of 15½ per cent in volume as compared with the corresponding months of 1937, the figures being 3,070,000 metric tons, and 3,545,000 metric tons, respectively.]

Large new plants for oil distillation are in course of construction under the Four Year Plan. At the largest of the existing distillation works 1,000 metric tons of motor fuel are produced each day from near-by brown coal deposits. Benzol is also being increasingly used as a mixture. But the derivation of power alcohol from vegetables has had to give way somewhat to the conflicting food needs of man and livestock.

Stimulants to Research

To encourage German road vehicles to turn over to substitutes for oil, grants are made for vehicle-conversion to producer-gas or compressed gas.

Gas-producing plant depends largely on wood or charcoal available at 1,000 "wood-filling stations." Further encouragement to wood burning seems unlikely now that wood supplies have been brought under control, alternatives to wood in building construction recommended, and the claim made that types of wood hitherto considered fit only for fuel are being put to industrial uses.

The pressure on wood supplies comes from the ever-growing demand of the rayon and staple fiber industries. About 250,000 buses and trucks are now claimed to run on compressed gas, cylinders being available at filling stations, and often carried on a trailer.

Italy is less well placed than Germany for oil distillation since the country seriously lacks adequate coal resources and is a heavy coal importer. Only if Italy gave over probably a major part of the land to the cultivation of the suitable crops could its requirements of power alcohol from such a source be met, experts say. It is believed that the maximum area feasible in relation to other vital requirements is already devoted to raw material for power alcohol. Buses and trucks are by law being turned over to producer gas or other home-produced fuel.

Insufficient Home Stores

The inability of home production to satisfy Germany or Italy is evident in their continuing heavy oil imports and the keenness of both to obtain supplies from Russia, Rumania, Albania, and even Mexico. Italy got away first this year with a lien on Russian oil through the restoration in February of trade relations with the Soviet after suspension for more than a year. Russian oil exports for 1939 are not expected to exceed 1,500,000 tons, owing to the growing internal oil demand for tractors and other agricultural machinery. Italy also made a barter deal this year for Rumanian oil prior to the German-Rumanian commercial understanding.

Subsequent to both these deals, Italy with the occupation of Albania is to give intensified attention to the exploitation of oil in the new protectorate. There is also an Italian interest in Yugoslav oil deposits, though this interest is not as large as that of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey which established the Yugoslav Oil Research Company in 1936, this concern taking the lead in an agreement with the state signed last September in the investigation of Yugoslav oil deposits.

Rumania, the significant oil-producing area in southeast Europe, had a total output last year which would meet Germany's total oil import requirements in a year of peace, even though in 1937 Rumanian oil accounted for only one-fifth of the value of Germany's total oil imports. Given Germany's ability to control Rumanian oil outlets in time of war whether they could supply all Germany's war-time needs is an open question.

Rumania's Importance

The German Rumanian trade treaty signed in March gives Germany certain oil concessions in an area which some suggest may prove unprofitable to work and the resources of which are problematical. The German Institute for Business Research puts the presumably official German view in a recent survey of Rumania's economic resources.

The Institute states that Rumanian oil production which has experienced an extraordinary upswing since the World War, showing a tenfold increase from 1919-1936, has declined sharply since autumn 1936. In 1936, oil production was still 8,700,000 metric tons, but in 1938, it was only 6,600,000 metric tons. Due to this, Rumania, which formerly occupied fourth place in world crude oil production, has now fallen to sixth place behind Iran and the Netherlands East Indies.

However, the view that Rumanian oil production is declining due to "natural" reasons is challenged by many other experts who believe that the decline in oil production is due to the national mine laws which have led to insufficient and faulty investigation and exploitation of the oil deposits.

It is said that there are still tremendous unexploited oil deposits. According to figures of the Royal Geological Institute in Bucharest, the possible oil area is estimated at more than 1,000,000 hectares (100,000,000 acres).

Summarizing, it can be said that experts challenge the view that Rumanian oil wells are approaching exhaustion. Therefore, a renewed increase in Rumanian oil production is considered quite probable, if the areas which have not been investigated up to now are carefully probed and new fields developed, and if in the case of existing wells where production is considered unprofitable, use is made of modern deep-boring equipment, such as is used in California.

A War Deterrent

On the other hand the tremendous consumption of gasoline that war would entail, if aerial warfare were pursued to the limit, is scarcely appreciated. No Power cares to disclose development in airplane petrol consumption, but from details given of the range and fuel-carrying capacity of well-known types, it is deducible that five miles to a gallon for a bomber is the most economical consumption available. There is even general talk of some bombers needing one gallon per mile, and of others needing 2½ gallons per mile. Thus petrol consumption for so short a journey as 600 miles would be not less than 120 gallons and might be as much as 600-700 gallons. One hundred German bombers, going no further afield over England than the east coast and the south-east corner, would use perhaps 60,000 gallons; consistent bombing for 24 hours would use up about 300,000 gallons, or 1,000 metric tons. But one is taught to think of modern air-raids in terms of thousands, not hundreds, of bombers. Thus if air warfare were pursued to the limit the expense would be fantastic over a period of months.

The heavy demand for petrol and the difficulties attending its satisfaction in Germany in the event of war perhaps justify regarding the scope of aerial warfare as just a little less grim than is usually assumed.

Soviets Build Up Central Oil Area

By the Associated Press

Moscow.

Soviet efforts in recent years to develop more centrally located oil fields and refineries have built up a highly promising oil-producing and refining area between the Volga and the Urals.

This area is roughly bounded by the triangle Saratov-Perm-Orsk. It contains oil reserves which Soviet geologists estimate to be almost equal to the total known oil reserves in the United States.

(This triangle is located roughly 1,000 miles from any border. The center of the zone is 700 miles east of Moscow.)

Soviet plans, however, are not confined to this area. Prospecting expeditions will be sent this year to other regions regarded by geologists as likely producers.

Yen's Drop at Shanghai Reflects Tension

Both yen and Chinese dollar valued at 13 U. S. cents—American moves not upsetting.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, June 30—Recent decline in the value of the Chinese dollar, which was brought about by the moratorium on Chinese currency payments declared June 22, has precipitated a corresponding drop in the Japanese yen at Shanghai. Both the yen and the Chinese dollar are at the moment valued at about 13 United States cents, the dollar having dropped to that figure from 16 and the yen from 28 American cents.

For some time the close-guarded Japanese yen has been quoted in Shanghai far lower than in Japan and recently it provided cause for real alarm at home by falling well below the exchange value of the Chinese dollar.

The financial aspect of the victories in China therefore has been so far from according with the military aspect as to have caused considerable concern. From July 1, the Tokyo Finance Ministry has limited people entering Japan from Shanghai to 200 yen, and those leaving Japan for Shanghai are not allowed to carry with them more than 500 yen, any amounts in excess of these sums being liable to confiscation.

Bar to Speculators

Not many weeks ago it had become possible for people to obtain cheap yen in Shanghai and take them over to Japan, utilizing an opening in the rules on grants of foreign exchange to buy American dollars at a great profit.

Naturally this promoted all sorts of operations by speculators and the Japanese had to set up barriers to free travel of yen between Shanghai back to the homeland additional to the barriers already existing in Japan against free official-rate exchange.

Shanghai residents were able to enjoy free holidays in Japan and return with more money than when they started. The transactions were limited in individual cases, but in the aggregate they began to run into considerable money. The profit to the individual was actually being financed from the coffers of the Japanese Government because of its desire to conserve the tourist trade and to grant some exchange facilities to travelers which were not available to regular residents. An end had to be brought to this and soon the Japanese began to bar entry of any considerable sums at such ports as Kobe. A number of foreign exchange speculators were arrested as they arrived.

Such restrictions as have been placed on the transferring of yen from China to Japan have only tended to drive the price in China lower. This in turn accelerates the tendency to smuggle yen back into Japan, and especially for traders who ordinarily would receive foreign exchange remittances in Japan and thereby increase Japan's supply of American, British, and other money, to do their exchange transaction in Shanghai where they can get virtually twice as much in yen for their foreign drafts.

Remedies Proposed

Various remedies have been proposed including an absolute prohibition on the carrying of bank notes from Japan to Shanghai, coupled with complete severance of the yen circulating in Shanghai from the yen at home. It is also proposed to make Japanese Army notes the sole legitimate currency in Japan-occupied Central China presumably along with the new Japanese-sponsored Hua Hsing Bank notes, otherwise known as "Hongkew money," issued in Shanghai but with no popular acceptance there. But even the Japanese themselves see that there are great problems attached to such attempts while Shanghai remains an international port with freedom to choose whatever currencies it wants to use.

Move to Cut Prices

The disparity between the high figure at which the yen is officially pegged in Japan and its low purchasing power at Shanghai and elsewhere is considered to be much too wide to remain unabridged. The problem is the more acute in that internal prices are too high to allow an expansion of exports. In place of devaluation, which would give the country a breathing spell, Tokyo, under pressure of the militarists, is making every effort to cut prices in order to raise the value of the yen.

The hope is that with the lower prices Japan will be able to boost exports and prevail on foreign buyers to take more goods, at the same time stimulating its own manufacturers to take a greater interest in pushing the export trade. In this way the victorious Japanese also hope to pull out of the difficult financial situation in which they find themselves on the Chinese mainland.

Some of the troubles of the yen in Shanghai are no doubt due to special local causes, such as the reductions in use of the yen notes, in areas around Shanghai where military notes are being forced upon the population. But many observers feel that the Japanese are closing their eyes with the aid of their officially maintained rate to the fact of deterioration of the actual value of their money on any foreign market where it may be dealt in freely. Under stress of war, it is argued, it is the tendency for any currency to go down, and by the same token Japan is experiencing an inflationary trend in domestic price levels which is another manifestation of the same thing that is happening in the Shanghai decline of yen value. Lack of confidence in Japan's political-military courses is general abroad, it is argued, and this in itself is bound to exert strong pressure against the yen in any free market.

Uncertainty as to America's silver policy is not having much influence on China where the four Government banks have virtually cleared their stocks although some silver has been hoarded, lured by the offer of a premium.

Japanese Measures Hit U. S. Rug Makers

By the Associated Press

Tientsin, June 30

American rug manufacturers and exporters in Tientsin, who normally do an annual business of $1,000,000, predicted today their enterprises would be wiped out in six months if present Japanese trade restrictions continue.

The industry has wool sufficient for a half year after which the owners said, they would have to shut down, throwing 50,000 Chinese out of work. Dependent on these workers are 200,000 more Chinese.

A source of major difficulty, it was said, has been the Japanese sponsored foreign exchange control which requires that the rug dealers sell foreign exchange at the rate of 27 American cents to the Chinese dollar, when the rate on the free market sometimes falls as low as 12 cents.

Delving Into Cosmic Rays Savants Study Mesotrons

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30—Searching for positive clues to how mesotrons, component parts of cosmic rays, are produced, Dr. Werner Heisenberg of the University of Leipzig today told the international symposium on cosmic rays meeting at the University of Chicago that the answer may be found in forces yet unknown, acting between the nuclei of atoms.

Dr. Heisenberg, who won the Nobel award for his formulation of the "principle of uncertainty," is one of the leading theoretical physicists in the world. His theory, or method of physical reasoning in the study of entities so small that laboratory instruments cannot furnish direct observations upon them, proved revolutionary.

Physicists, he said, were not justified in assuming any precisely foreordained position or motion for such things as atoms or electrons. One can predict, for example exactly the path a tossed baseball will follow by using proper instruments, but one cannot gain proportionately accurate data regarding the future whereabouts of atom particles.

Related to Nuclear Physics

According to Dr. Heisenberg the study of cosmic rays is closely related to "nuclear physics," the largest of subjects with which physicists are now working. His paper today was a highly technical presentation of calculations on the probability that nuclei will be disintegrated by collisions with electrons and photons, and at what levels mesotrons, photons, and neutrons should be produced.

Two Chicago researchers, Dr. Morris Schein and Dr. Volney Wilson, presented an experiment designed to test a theory similar to that of Dr. Heisenberg's, but less highly developed. It was advanced by Dr. H. J. Bhabha, East Indian physicist now working in England. As Dr. Bhabha predicted, they found by experiments conducted in airplanes, mesotrons are produced at 25,000 feet. These results are striking because no such mesotrons appear to be produced near sea level.

Dr. B. Rossi of the University of Manchester reported that the mesotron component of cosmic rays disintegrate at roughly one-ten thousandth of a second when passing through the earth's atmosphere at terrific speed.

Radioactive disintegration of mesotrons was predicted by the Japanese physicist, Dr. H. Yukawa, who supposed that the result of the disintegration is an electron and a neutrino. The neutrino is calculated to be a neutral particle of very low mass.

Rays on the Jungfrau

Dr. P. Auger, Faculté des Sciences, Paris, told of measuring the intensity of cosmic rays on the Jungfrau and Mt. Blanc in Switzerland to discover that cosmic rays colliding with atoms in the stratosphere are responsible for showering the earth with millions of fragments. His paper was chiefly concerned with the effects of mesotrons and electrons passing through matter.

Showers of high energy particles, probably electrons, he said, may extend over an area 1,000 feet in diameter from a single particle striking an atom of air. Secondary energies are produced which multiply in successive stages, the energy of the primary ray producing the shower being as high as a million billion electron volts. This is the top estimate of a series that physicists have been pushing upward for several years.

Translated into common parlance, this is about 1,000 ergs or the energy expended in wiggling the small finger.

Mother Admits Rearing Crown Prince Is a Job

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bringing up a boy to be King is the job of Crown Princess Martha of Norway, and she says it's a "great responsibility."

All one can do is "one's best," she told friends here. Just now, Prince Harald, who is only two years old, doesn't realize he is even a prince. He learned to ski when the was 21 months old.

Gray Named as Director Bituminous Coal Division

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has named Howard A. Gray, former Assistant Public Works Administrator, to be director of the new Bituminous Coal Division in the Interior Department effective July 1.

The division will take over the functions of the Bituminous Coal Commission which was dismantled under President Roosevelt's reorganization program. Mr. Gray is a native of Alton, Ill.

Labor Board Takes Hand In Auto Union Rivalry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board undertook June 30 the delicate job of trying to untangle American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations representation claims growing out of the factional split in the United Automobile Workers Union.

The Board called for oral arguments by spokesmen for the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. factions, both of which are contesting for the right to represent employees of the Chrysler Corporation.

Reading of the Bible Proposed by Senator

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Andrews, (D) of Florida, has proposed that the Senate adopt a 1782 resolution of the Continental Congress recommending that inhabitants of the United States read the Bible.

Mr. Andrews said "it is apparent that a revitalization of the moral and spiritual life of this nation and of the world is greatly to be desired."

Japanese Army spokesman ridicules talks over Tientsin — Issue may be widened.

TIENTSIN, China, June 30 (AP)—A Japanese Army spokesman told a gathering of his compatriots here yesterday that "nothing could be more foolhardy than to expect much" from the Tokyo negotiations in which Britain and Japan have agreed to seek a solution of their Tientsin crisis.

The spokesman said that any relaxation of Japan's attitude here—where the Army has blockaded the British and French concessions since June 14—"would only play into British hands." "There may be occasion for us to tighten the isolation of the local British Concession and in such event our determination remains strong," he said.

The spokesman reflected the attitude of the Army in North China, which the Tokyo Government in some degree overruled in agreeing to the Tokyo conference, removed from the bitterness of the Tientsin atmosphere.

Despite the strong tone of the Japanese Army spokesman, restrictions on the blockaded concessions remained relaxed; considerable food supplies were received; market prices dropped, and even Britons were given only cursory examinations at the Japanese barriers.

TOKYO, June 30 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today Japan would seek to broaden the scope of forthcoming negotiations with Britain on the Tientsin controversy to include the issue of foreign rights in China.

The position of Japan was said to be that mere settlement of the Tientsin dispute as a local problem would be fruitless without correcting the causes.

Japanese Boycott Urged By Philippine Association

MANILA (AP)—The Philippine Congress for Democracy and Collective Security, an anti-Japanese and anti-Fascist group of prominent Filipinos, is campaigning to boycott Japanese goods.

An announcement June 29 said: "This action, the Congress believes, is a legal and peaceful means of expressing strong disapproval of Japan's wanton attack against China, and at the same time gives effective support to the heroic defenders of peace and Democracy in the Far East—the Chinese people."

American School Wrecked

FOOCHOW, China, June 30 (AP)—Japanese planes bombed and destroyed the American-owned Union Middle School, two miles west of Foochow, during a raid yesterday which apparently signalled the opening of military operations against the blockaded port.

Damage was estimated at $50,000 when two missiles hit the large foreign-style building which was marked with the American flag. An incendiary bomb then set fire to the ruins.

Jointly operated by the American Methodist Mission and the American Board of Missions, the institution was situated in the countryside a mile from any other building of similar character. The only possible military objective in the vicinity is a telegraph office in the near-by village.

PEIPING, China, June 30 (AP)—Japanese yesterday demanded that the British Anglican Mission Hospital at Tatung be vacated within a week because it was needed by their military authorities.

The Japanese were said to have offered 70,000 yuan ($8,102) for the property which Mission officials said was worth 400,000 yuan ($46,300).

Soviet: Raids Imaginary

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP)—Communiqués of the Japanese Army in Manchukuo reporting Japanese air victories over Soviet and Mongolian forces on the frontier between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia were described by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda here as products of imagination.

[The Japanese have reported that 251 Soviet-Mongolian warplanes have been shot down since May 20 on the Far Eastern Frontier.]

Nicaragua Canal Predicted By Somoza After U. S. Visit

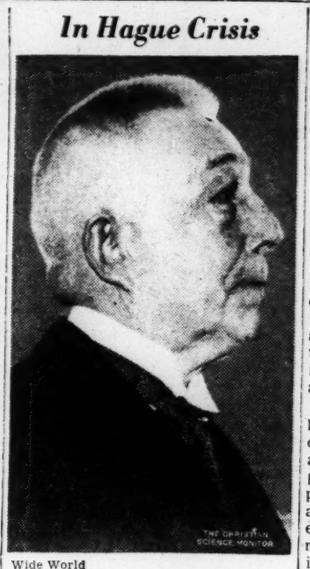
MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—President Somoza declared upon his return from his visit to the United States that the long-discussed Nicaragua Canal "will become a reality."

"The San Juan River will be canalized and the Isthmus between Rivas and San Juan del Sur will be opened for maritime traffic to provide communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," he said, adding that a United States mission was expected in Nicaragua July 15 to begin a survey of the proposed canal.

'Man of Conquest' Suit

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Application for a temporary injunction to restrain the showing in Texas of "Man of Conquest," a film depicting the life of Sam Houston, was denied by District Judge Roy Campbell June 29. The suit, together with one for $1,000,000 damages, was brought by Gen. Andrew Jackson Houston, son of Sam Houston, against three picture corporations. He testified many scenes in the picture were untrue. The damage suit still is pending.

In Hague Crisis



Wide World

Dr. Hendrik Colijn

Queen Wilhelmina has asked Dr. Colijn to form another Cabinet in place of the one which resigned.

Cabinet Resigns In Netherlands Over Borrowing

AMSTERDAM, June 30 (AP)—The Netherlands Cabinet of Dr. Hendrik Colijn resigned today as a result of a controversy with Roman Catholic Cabinet ministers over the question of borrowing funds to finance defense and unemployment projects.

Dr. Colijn was asked by Queen Wilhelmina immediately to try to form another Government. The veteran political leader withheld a decision temporarily.

Dr. Colijn, head of the comparatively small Calvinist Party who has steered the country through previous financial crises, has steadfastly refused to resort to borrowing and has insisted on keeping a balanced budget.

Recently he faced demands from the strong Roman Catholic and Socialist parties that the Government embark on a program financed by loans to build four battleships for the Netherlands East Indies fleet and also a public works program to relieve unemployment.

The political crisis had been developing for several weeks and came to a climax when Roman Catholic ministers forced the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

Cabinet Shifts in Norway

OSLO, Norway, June 30 (AP)—Norway's Labor Cabinet was reconstructed today after Kornelius Bergsvik, Finance Minister, and Alfred Madsen, Commerce Minister, resigned because of ill health.

Oscar Torp, Social Affairs Minister, became Finance Minister; Trygve Lie, Justice Minister, became Commerce Minister; Sverre Stostad, Parliamentary leader of the Labor Party, became Social Affairs Minister, and Justice Terje Wold became Minister of Justice.

Cooper Assumes N. Y. Court Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—City Magistrate Irving Ben Cooper begins a 10-year term as Justice of the Special Sessions Court July 1, replacing Justice William A. Walling, following his appointment to that post by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Mr. Cooper, a personal and political friend of Mayor La Guardia, will receive $12,000 in his new post as against the $10,000 paid City Magistrates. He was one-time Deputy Commissioner of Accounts under Paul Blanshard, and recently received much publicity upon finding Frank A. Erickson, wealthy bookmaker at horse racing tracks, against whom the Mayor has launched a crusade, guilty of disorderly conduct and ordered him to post a $10,000 bond to refrain from gambling.

Mr. Cooper's unexpired term, which ends April 30, 1947, will be filled by John F. X. Masterson, member of the law firm of Gray and Tomlin, attorneys for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, and a prominent young lawyer, the Mayor announced.

Another La Guardia appointee was Mrs. Nathan Straus, wife of the United States Housing Administrator, who became a member of the Board of Higher Education, succeeding Ruth Lewison.

Mayor La Guardia also reappointed Charles H. Tuttle, prominent attorney, to a nine-year term on the same board. The members of this board serve without salary.

Lee Mansion Custody Change Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Declaring that Arlington Mansion, former home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, should be returned to the custody of the War Department and not administered by the Park Service of the Interior Department, J. Roy Price, Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, proposed here that the change be effected by Executive Order of the President.

Mr. Price protested vigorously against the "pay-as-you-see" policy of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and said that if the War Department were given control of the Mansion and grounds again, admission probably would be free.

Radio Stations Being Built In Australian Back Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALICE SPRINGS, S. Aust.—The request for bids for the erection of a radio station at Alice Springs, almost in the center of this continent, marks another advance in Australian air communications.

The adaptation of short-wave radio to a small, high-tension generator driven by bicycle pedals was first tested out at Alice Springs; and there, just over a decade ago, the experimenter, A. H. Traeger, received the first signals over the air.

While it proved impossible to keep batteries in the Australian outback, pedal power has proved an effective substitute. Pedal-power sets do not need the expert overhauling demanded by the acid batteries. Also they provide enough power for transmission of messages. Today any farmer willing to spend $350 may have one of these "transceivers" and use it for sending messages. It will bring him into contact with his neighbors up to a distance of 200 miles.

In some cases, and where atmospheric conditions demand it, Morse code is used. The difficulty of an unskilled operator is overcome by provision of a keyboard resembling a typewriter on which he may pound and send out a message in Morse. This is at once picked up by the principal stations around.

The post office, the health department and the defense chiefs are all interested in maintaining these remote lines of communication. The Australian Aerial Medical Service maintains five radio stations, and with these stations are hooked up 135 transceivers, each of which is licensed as a telegraph office.

U. S. Ship Arrives To Help Raise Sub

SAIGON, French Indo-China, June 30 (AP)—The United States rescue and salvage ship Pigeon arrived today at Cam-Ranh to assist in efforts to raise the French submarine Phenix, which sank near Cam-Ranh June 15 with 71 men aboard. French authorities had requested the Pigeon's help.

The submarine was believed to lie about 12 miles northeast of Cam-Ranh Bay in more than 300 feet of water.

Assisting the Pigeon will be the French coastal vessel Marne, the hydrographic ship Octant, and the submarine Espoir, sister ship of the Phenix. The Pigeon sailed from Manila June 26.

Prison for 5 in Blast Plot

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Five men were sentenced today to 20 years' penal servitude each for conspiring to cause explosions. A series of explosions has been attributed by police to members of the outlawed Irish Republican army.

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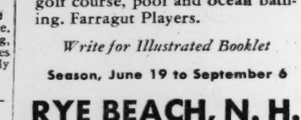

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The Home Forum

On Minding The Young

WE HAD MADE the offer in one of those spasms of beneficence which one hardly likes to say are consequently regretted but which are apt, perhaps, to leave one, when all is over, in a somewhat ruminative frame of mind. "But of course," we had said, "it will be perfectly simple. You must drop them off at our place, and collect them on your way back." And early the following afternoon dropped off they were: Jennifer and Jonathon, aged respectively five and six: known to us hitherto only, as it were, obliquely—through parental anecdotes, and a fragmentary greeting or so in person across the portal of their nursery.

When we opened the door—in response to a small, single, somewhere down-under-the-handle knock—there they were, set side by side: diminutive, delicate of build; gaze uplifted; serenely unpuffed, it would appear, by the long climb to the top landing, and so impeccably turned out that we felt immediately that we should have known enough to change from flannel slacks into black lace and pearls.

"How do you do," they said politely.

⁂

Yellow berets at identical angles on sleek, pale heads; brief, nattily buttoned and belted coats; leather sandals; kid gloves. Jennifer carried a purse, and Jonathon carried several objects, indecipherable at first glance, tucked precisely under a crooked arm. They came inside, upon request—stepping fastidiously, as if, for all they knew, this alien floor might be puddled or spiked; and stood close together in the middle of the studio, looking about it.

We shut the door and breezed in after them. "Well," we jovially remarked, as one does, to put the little things at their ease, "isn't this fun!"

There was a pause.

With fringed eyes almost (we suddenly couldn't help feeling) *too* level, *too* lucid, they regarded us.

"Is it?" said Jennifer.

There was a second pause: different in quality.

"Won't you—won't you sit down?" we suggested.

They went and sat side by side on the couch, their small legs dangling like the legs of dolls.

We stood there uncertainly, feeling simply huge.

Jonathon spoke. "We shall," he said, piously, like Queen Victoria, "be very good."

"Oh, dear," we assured him, in some haste, "you don't have to be too good!"

Circumspectly, with lowered glances, they consulted one another: smelling, it would seem, a rat.

⁂

We began to feel not only uncertain but somehow, curiously, at a disadvantage. We might be bigger, but they were two. That sort of disadvantage.

"Is she," Jennifer was inquiring in minute but flute-clear tones, "a lady or a gentleman?"

We backed and slackened into the nearest chair, dragging our trousered legs up under us.

"A lady," Jonathon perspicaciously informed her. "She has a lady's top."

Presumably no syllable of this had reached our ears. So we cleared our throat, to announce, as it were, a re-entrance upon the scene. "Won't you," we invited, with some show of spirit (for, after all, we *were*—by the reckonings of such quarters of the globe as it had, to date, been our lot to investigate—the senior, and even the superior, member of the group), "won't you take off your things?"

"No, thank you," Jennifer said daintily. And sat there as one waiting for a train: buttoned, belted, gloved hands clasping leather purse.

⁂

We felt confidence again disintegrating.

"Why?" Jonathon was asking her, with interest.

Snatching encouragement from this hint of a rift in their rapprochement, we asked: "Why?" too.

"People take off things," Jennifer stated, as if reading from a calf-bound, gold-lettered book, "in halls and in bedrooms."

We confessed (quite certain, intuitively, in advance, that the announcement would do nothing to enhance our position) that we hadn't any: neither hall nor bedroom. Only this.

Sure enough: they were both thunderstruck.

"But this," we continued, rushing blindly into further embarrassment, "is very nice, isn't it?"

A long silence trumpeted forth their inability to share such a view.

We looked about, suddenly shaken. It *was* nice, wasn't it? Of course it was. And "Come now!" we admonished ourself, "this is ridiculous! They are babies—mere *babies*!" Brace up: be rational.

Little bare legs, lifted fringed eyes: delicate, fastidious, inscrutable—there they sat. Two of them.

"Do you mean," Jonathon asked, in a quite faint voice, "that you can't go to *bed*?"

Certainly we could go to bed, we said testily—"There."

They gazed down at the couch they were sitting on; then, simultaneously, got themselves off it. "We thought," he apologized, with extreme politeness, "that it was a chair."

⁂

Since they were once more on their feet, we took the opportunity to revert to the matter of removing coats. They looked at one another.

"I aren't sure," Jennifer remarked, again in those fluty tones of confidence, "that I want to."

"I think we'd better," Jonathon decided, "because we must be so very good."

Laboriously they unbuttoned and unbelted themselves. Somehow we didn't offer to help: somehow we couldn't any longer even attempt to determine the nature and scope of our role.

"What—what nice jerseys," we observed (almost, we couldn't help realizing, shyly).

They both stared down, with pleasure, at their fronts. "These," Jonathon kindly reported, "are our *new* jerseys which we are very fond of indeed." Again that cryptic, wordless consultation: then, "You may," he offered, in the manner of one graciously granting largess to a poor but clean wayside importuner, "feel them if you would like to."

They came over and stood, their chests arched out, flat in front of us; while, with an interest perhaps just a trifle overdone, we inspected the yellow wool.

"We think," Jennifer contributed, "that they feel like little cats."

⁂

Under the circumstances it seemed, somehow, only courteous to invite them to examine our own jersey. With the tips of their forefingers, they gingerly touched it. "Thank you," they said, with a dead politeness, faces blank. It was obvious that, whatever our jersey felt like, it was something humiliatingly inferior to a little cat.

They withdrew again, this time to one of the window-seats.

"If you would like to write your book now," Jonathon told us, "you can write it, and we will play with ourselves."

"Oh, no!" we protested, most genuinely—for, truth to tell, we had, in a modest sort of fashion, been looking forward to this afternoon: to relaxing back, for a brief space, into the simplicities of that outgrown world to which it is, from time to time, traditionally salutary to return. So "Oh, dear, no!" we again protested. "Let's all of us play together."

Once more their faces were blank as eggs. Then Jonathon turned to the objects he had brought with him and carefully unwrapped them.

"This," he said, "is our top." There was a pause. Very slightly Jennifer shook her head. Jonathon's moved, very slightly too, in harmonious agreement. "But we don't," he reported, "think we had better let you play with it, because, you see, if it isn't spinned quite properly, it won't spin and it's rather difficult."

The second item was presented. "These are Jennifer's paper dolls."

"But I aren't sure they can be played with either," Jennifer supplemented, "because they are all asleep. Every afternoon they are all asleep."

⁂

It began to take on the proportions of a conspiracy. But there was still, it appeared, a third chance. "These," we were informed, "are a packet of cards." They sat, silent, ruminative, for some moments; then, "Perhaps," Jonathon suggested, with the air of a host doing his level best, "you would like to play Spingo."

Oh, we *would!* we assured him immediately and eagerly, we would simply *love* to!

Spingo, it seemed, was played round a table; so, for several minutes, the general atmosphere became hearteningly livened while we arranged chairs and arranged ourselves on them. "There!" we said: how nice, we were off! But almost at once we experienced a qualm.

It was because of the way in which Jonathon was shuffling (or whatever it is called) and dealing the cards. He was doing it, we couldn't help instantly recognizing, in a most pronouncedly competent fashion. At which point it seems necessary to confess that we, alas, are one of those oddities (so incomprehensible to the skilled masses) who not only are a hundred per cent unversed in every conceivable sort of card game, but have never even managed clearly to grasp the exact difference between an ace and a spade. Flip, flip, flip, went the cards: with that most disconcertingly adult precision.

"Er—by the way," we groped, "just how do you play Spingo?"

Again (of course) they were thunderstruck. "You don't know how to play *Spingo!*"

"Oh, we'll soon pick it up," we sturdily assured them. "You just explain."

They explained. We listened: earnestly. "Now then," Jonathon said, "we can start."

"Would you mind," we asked faintly, "explaining again." They explained again. Far off, like something seen through the wrong end of a telescope, we glimpsed the single fact that the person who (by whatever the means were) amassed the most cards was the winner. "*Now* we'll start," Jonathon said.

⁂

They smacked down cards. Bleakly we gazed at what we believe is technically referred to as our "hand." "It's *your* turn," Jennifer prodded. We too, blindly hoping, smacked down a card. One of those ones with a silly face on it. Almost before it had touched the table, it was whipped up by Jonathon. "Spingo!" he called. Round we went; and, in what was probably international record time, we were cleaned out: not a card to our name. "Spingo! Spingo!" the bell-like voices chimed back and forth; until Jennifer, in a final speedy throw, apparently won. Again the flip, flip, flip of the dealing. We leaned forward, growing tense. Come now! bring everything one had to bear on this thing! "Spingo!" they called, "Spingo—" In a dull sort of amazement, we looked at them: enthroned on cushions so that their heads could reach the table: limpid-eyed, petal-mouthed, fragile as Dresden china. No use (we reflected bitterly) calling them *babies*: no use at all! Round and round and round: a third game, a fourth. Our brow was moist, our breath coming in gulps. Almost we could have burst into tears. Jonathon once more had dealt out the cards. Now, for a moment, there was a curious pause. We gazed up haggardly.

"You know," he said, with a suggestion of reproof, "just because we are children you don't have to not *try*."

⁂

After they had gone—yellow berets at identical angles on sleek, pale heads: nattily buttoned and belted and gloved—we sat for some time alone in the room.

Just thinking.

DORIS PEEL

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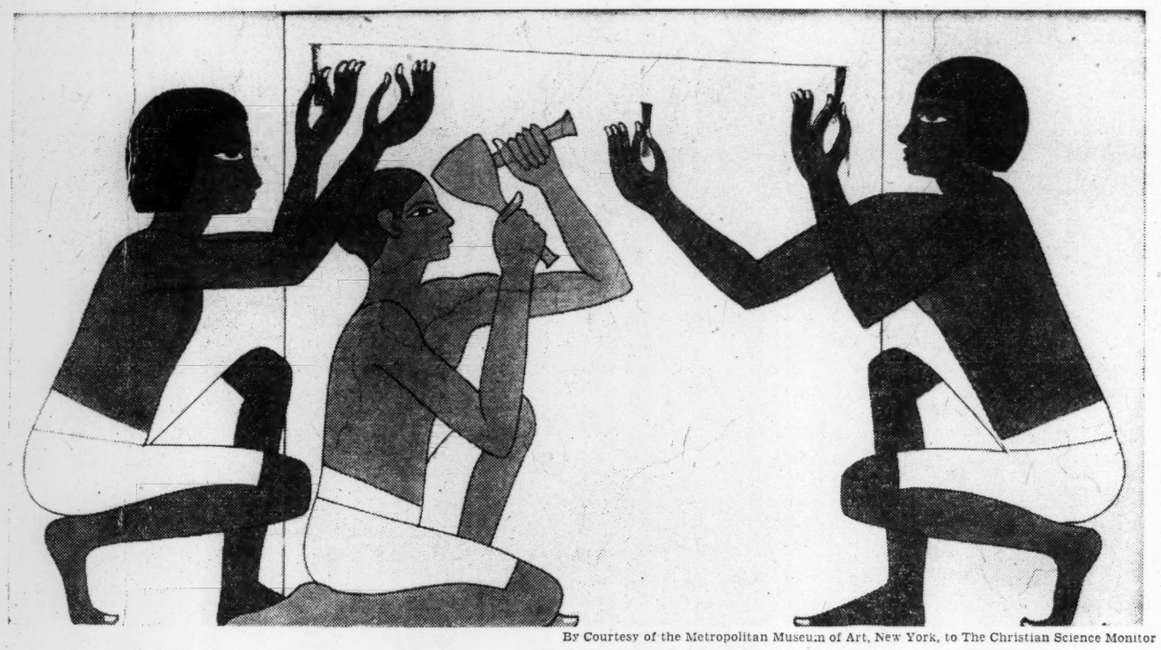
The Innumerable Voices of the Wind

The wind's an orator whose fist
Pounds the shutters for emphasis.
The wind's a sly ventriloquist,
Planting voices in eaves and leaves
And making wires hiss.

Wind in the willow seems to croon
A whispered warning: Hush-hush-hush,
Guarding the sun-warm silence of noon
From the sound that leaps like a hound
On the softly sleeping bush.

But the wind in the chimney cries
Like a child lost high on the hill.
And the wind wears a strange disguise
When the night drops down upon sight
And sound is suddenly still.

ROBERT WISTRAND



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

A COPY OF AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAINTING

THERE ARE FEW epochs in the history of art when the laborer at his daily task has been portrayed so clearly and sympathetically as he was depicted on the walls of ancient Egyptian buildings. We learn a great deal about the occupations of the time, their technique and their tools, from the graphic portrayals. Here is an interesting example, showing three stonemasons squaring a block of limestone. It is a copy of an original which was made in Thebes. We observe the Egyptian style and conventions in drawing which, in spite of their limitations, manage to convey the ideas with unmistakable clarity. The Egyptians were masters of simplification, and even their naïve characteristics have advantages, as, for example, in the emphatic indication of the fingers and eyes.

It is interesting to compare this theme of workmen in action with the modern treatment of the same subject. Today a similar group would be portrayed in three-dimensional, realistic manner, so that we should be made aware of their existence and movement in space, of their bulk, of the texture of their skin and hair and clothing. The art of painting has traveled a long way since the days of the Theban craftsman; sometimes to advantage, sometimes, many of us believe, with little improvement in direct and clear statement.

D. A.

We Follow The Arctic Sun

OUR FIRST midnight sun was due to appear. An unearthly light preceded the momentous hour. The steel-blue east to starboard was bright as midday. Overhead was fainter blue, while a Valhalla rock island was lost and reappeared, looming above horizontal mists like peaks in a Chinese painting. A rosy glow, as of Loki's fire, illuminated vegetation and rocks, till the whole was obliterated by smoke-like cloud. Valhalla was destroyed, but next came an isle of the heroes circled by gulls. Engines stopped—otherwise land or fogs might mar our view. Even so, will the mist cover rise unduly? . . .

Arctic gulls soar tirelessly. There is a stir of lesser wings—Mother Carey's chickens? Along the western horizon hangs a fringed curtain of gray cloud, like smoke from a forest fire. The sun has unveiled his splendor. Although low in the heavens, he does not set. Horizontal clouds, angel-winged, hover above, and, at the stroke of twelve, a golden wake is flung like a magic carpet across the still gray water. Almost imperceptibly the orb rises, glowing with increasing intensity. The sky beneath turns to molten gold—gates to a golden Jerusalem.

The Stella, after the way of ships, had fired three salutes. The Jain had observed how different this sun was from the "upright" one seen at the equator. The ship's heart began once more to beat, and, aware of its familiar throbbing, we watched the midnight sun momentarily eclipsed by "the island of giants." . . .

At midday following the midnight sun, tenders took a limited group ashore at Finsnæs, to rejoin the Stella that evening at Lyngseidet. Earth, sky, and air conspired to make this a day of days. Was not this the first time we had set foot ashore in the Arctic Zone? Never should we have visualized it thus. Snow mountains bordered a verdant countryside. We drove past fields riotous with dandelions and mammoth buttercups, past cottages with roofs of growing sod. Friendly salutations greeted us—as though we were royalty. It is an event for these people to see anyone from the outside world. Like all Norwegian country folk, they wore bright red or green or cobalt blue, even to the boys' shirts. Men in the prime of life, probably at sea, were conspicuously absent. The women, bronzed and stalwart, were veritable daughters of the Vikings — Norwegians being, to my mind, the handsomest of the Scandinavians. . . .

Evening approached, but with it no threat of darkness. There was, however, a polar chill as we started the last and most dazzling stage of our journey. The road skirted the shore of Lyngen Fjord. Across the water rose the wondrous mountains . . . to me nameless, almost mythical in their nearness and Tibetan remoteness. . . . A complete barrier against the outer world was this range. It rose abruptly from the fjord's edge and was, therefore, startlingly reflected. Adding a final drop of beauty to our overflowing cup, the desolate shore along which we sped was occasionally indented by coves where lonely dwellings were festooned with fishing-nets. These mud huts were primitive as that first built by Isak, in Hansun's classic tale. The high prows of dories and their red-green banded hulls suggested Viking ships.—From "Scandinavia Beckons," by Amy Oakley. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Deer

Shy in their herding dwell the fallow deer.
They are spirits of wild sense. Nobody near
Comes upon their pastures. There a life they live
Of sufficient beauty, phantom, fugitive,
Treading as in jungles free leopards do,
Printless as evelight, instant as dew.
The great kine are patient, and home-coming sheep
Know our bidding. The fallow deer keep
Delicate and far their counsels wild,
Never to be folded reconciled
To the spoiling hand as the poor flocks are:
Lightfoot, and swift, and unfamiliar,
These you may not hinder, unconfined
Beautiful flocks of the mind.

—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Poems: 1908-1919." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Healing of Sorrow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND HAS BEEN prone to believe that sorrow is a necessary evil, and human experience has seemed to confirm this belief. Christian Science teaches, however, that sorrow can be healed, just as sin and sickness can be healed, because they are no part of God's plan for His beloved children. God does not know evil; He never made it, nor could He use it to further His purpose, which is altogether good. Therefore, any event in human experience which may have seemed to cause sorrow should be examined in the light of Christian Science. Only then will it be found to be some phase of the dream of mortal existence, which vanishes as the truth of man's eternal, incorporeal being, as the child of God, is understood.

On page 386 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy explains the illusory nature of sorrow, when she says: "A blundering despatch, mistakenly announcing the death of a friend, occasions the same grief that the friend's real death would bring. You think that your anguish is occasioned by your loss. Another despatch, correcting the mistake, heals your grief, and you learn that your suffering was merely the result of your belief." This is the case with all our troubles, for they are occasioned by our belief in a material existence apart from God. The foregoing passage has always been very helpful to the writer, who one day saw an announcement in a newspaper saying that a friend had been killed. The following day this dispatch was corrected, for it was found to be due to a mistake, but the sorrow experienced in the interval had seemed to her very real, though it was, in fact, quite baseless.

As we begin to learn more of the infinite nature of Life, God, and to understand that all real life is the expression of the one infinite Life, and is therefore eternal, we find that our thinking becomes permeated with a sense of peace which is undisturbed by the sudden onslaughts of evil. We begin to see that the Godlike qualities which constitute man are indestructible. They are also omnipresent; and as we think more in terms of spiritual qualities and less in terms of matter, we shall understand this fact more clearly. Sorrow cannot remain when God's presence is felt, for all that is necessary to the well-being of man is included in ever-present Love. Jesus was always conscious of his oneness with the Father. Though he was often confronted with the sorrow and grief of others, what joy he must have felt when he healed their diseases!

The Christian Scientist strives to follow in the Master's footsteps, and to heal the sick as Jesus commanded. In proportion to his success, he finds unfailing happiness, for he thus enters the consciousness of man's oneness with Spirit. In her textbook Mrs. Eddy states (ibid., p. 304), "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy." We need to hold firmly to this great fact when surrounded by the world's belief in woe, and as we do so the clouds will part and the light of God's presence will illumine our way.

In the book of Nehemiah we read that the Israelites wept when they were instructed concerning the law of God. However, Nehemiah adjured them not to mourn, for, said he (Nehemiah 8:10), "The joy of the Lord is your strength." Should we be tempted to go over past mistakes and failures, we may well ponder this lesson. Mistakes should be acknowledged and corrected; they must be seen as error, as no part of our real being, with no power to hold us mentally in an unhappy past. "The joy of the Lord is your strength"! Then let us treasure it, nourish it, and manifest it, for thus do we acknowledge our real being as the sons of God.

The description of the heavenly city given in the twenty-first chapter of Revelation includes the statement that therein "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying." This city is not a locality but a state of consciousness, the awareness of the presence of God and of His Christ. As we cultivate spiritual-mindedness, the habit of dwelling on the things of Spirit, we better understand Mrs. Eddy's statement (Science and Health, p. 574), "This spiritual consciousness is therefore a present possibility."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian.]

Bēdu dziedināšana

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakussiejā angļu teksts)

Cilvēce viegli padodas ticējumam, ka bēdas ir nenovēršams ļaunums, un cilvēciskie piedzīvojumi šo ticējumu šķietami apstiprina. Kristīgā Zinātne tomēr māca, ka bēdas var dziedināt, gluži tāpat kā var dziedināt grēku un slimības, tādēļ, ka tie nav Dieva mīlotiem bērniem paredzētā plāna sastāvdaļa. Dievs nepazīst ļaunu. Viņš to nekad nav radījis, ne arī Viņš to varētu pielietot, lai sekmētu savu nodomu, kas ir pavisam labs. Tādēļ katrs nolikums cilvēciskā dzīvē, kas varētu likties par cēloni bēdām, butu jāpārbauda Kristīgās Zinātnes gaismā. Tikai tad tas būs atrodams par mirstīgās eksistences sapņa fazi, kas nozūd, tikko saprasta patiesība par cilvēka mūžīgo, bezkermenisko esamību ka Dieva bērnu.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) 386. lappusē Mary Baker Eddy izskaidro bēdu iluzorisko raksturu, kad viņa saka: "Maldīga vēsts, kas kļūdaini ziņo par kāda drauga nāvi, izsauc tās pašas bēdas, ko atnestu šī drauga īsta nāve. Tu domā, ka tavu sirdssāpju cēlonis ir tavs zaudējums. Cita vēsts, izlabodama kļūdu, dziedina tavas bēdas un tu saproti, ka tavas ciešanas bija tikai ticējuma rezultats." Tā tas ir ar visām mūsu bēdām, jo tām par cēloni ir mūsu ticība materiālai eksistencei šķirtai no Dieva. Pievestā vieta vienmēr bijusi palīgs šī raksta autorei, kas kādu dienu laikrakstā ieraudzīja ziņu, ka viņas draudzene nogalināta. Nākamā dienā šī ziņa tika atsaukta, jo bija izrādījusies kļūdaina, bet bēdas, ko viņa izcieta starplaikā, tai bija likušās visai īstas, kaut arī tās patiesībā bija pilnīgi nepamatotas.

Ja mēs sākam arvien vairāk mācīties par Dzīvības, Dieva, bezgalīgo dabu un saprast, ka visa īstā dzīvība ir vienīgās bezgalīgās Dzīvības izpausme un tādēļ mūžīga, mēs atrodam, ka mūsu domāšanā iespiestas miera jēdziens, ko netraucē ļaunā negaidītie uzbrukumi. Mēs sākam redzēt, ka Dieva mīlīdzīgās īpašības, kas sastāda cilvēku, ir neiznīcināmas. Tās ir arī visurklātesošas; un ja mēs vairāk domājam garīgo īpašību izteiksmēs un mazāk materiālas izteiksmēs, mēs šo faktu sapratīsim vēl skaidrāk. Bēdas nevar pastāvēt, ja tiek sajusta Dieva klātesamība, jo viss, kas vajadzīgs cilvēka labklājībai, ir sniegts vienmērklātesoša Mīlestībā. Jēzus vienmēr apzinājās savu vienību ar Tēvu. Kaut gan viņš bieži sastapās ar citu bēdām un skumjām, kādu prieku viņam vajadzēja sajust, kad viņš dziedināja viņu ciešanas!

Kristīgais Zinātnieks cenšas sekot pa Meistara pēdām un dziedināt slimos, kā Jēzus pavēlēja. Samērā ar savām sekmēm viņš atrod neizsmelamu laimi, jo tādējādi viņš sāk apzināties cilvēka vienību ar Garu. Savā teksta grāmatā Mrs. Eddy paskaidro (turpat, 304. lpp.): "Šī ir Kristīgās Zinātnes mācība: ka dieviškīgai Mīlestībai nevar atņemt tās izpausmi vai objektu; ka prieku nevar pārvērst bēdās, jo bēdas nav prieka kungs." Mums cieši jāturas pie šī lielā fakta, kad mūs ielenc pasaules ticējums postam; un ja mēs tā daram, mākoņi sadalīsies un Dieva klātesamības gaisma apgaismos mūsu ceļu.

Nehemijas grāmatā mēs lasam, ka Izraēlieši raudāja, kad viņiem mācīja Dieva likumu. Tomēr Nehemija pie kodināja neskumt, jo, viņš sacīja (Nehemija. 8:10): "Prieks pie tā Kunga ir jūsu stiprums." Ja mēs tiktu kārdināti domās atgriesties pie pagātnes kļūdām un neveiksmēm, tad varam labi pārdomāt šo pamācību. Kļūdas vajadzētu atzīt un izlabot; tās ir jāredz kā maldus, kas nav daļa no mūsu īstās esamības, kam nav spēka mūs mentali turēt nelaimīgā pagātnē. "Prieks pie tā Kunga ir jūsu stiprums"! Tad krīsim to, lolosim to un izpaudīsim to, jo tā mēs atzīstam savu patieso esamību kā Dieva dēli.

Svētās pilsētas apraksts, kā dots Jāņa atklāsmes 21. nodaļā, satur paskaidrojumu, ka tur "nāve vairs nebūs, nedz bēdas, nedz brēkšana," šī pilsēta nav kāda vieta, bet apziņas stāvoklis, Dieva un Viņa Kristus klātbūtnes apzināšanās. Ja mēs kultivējam garīgu domāšanu, paradumu kavēties domās pie Gara lietām, mēs labāk saprotam Mrs. Eddy's paskaidrojumu (Science and Health, 574. lpp.): "Šī garīgā apziņa tādēļ ir tagadēja iespējamība."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Lesson in Patience

The other day these weeds were hard to clear.
I tugged away at stubborn roots in vain
And made but little headway with much toil,
But now the gentlest pull works wonders here
Because the early and the latter rain
Have rendered soft this hard, resisting soil.

H. P. F.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 11-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1939

World's Fair Class House Takes Fancy

New Englanders returning from visit to 'Town of Tomorrow' tell of the 'house of tomorrow.'

The Real Estate Week A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New Englanders are returning from the New York World's Fair this week with glowing stories of the building of a house in which glass is utilized for stairways, walls, furniture, bookshelves and decorative panels. In fact, all that is known about the possibilities of glass construction at this period is, for the first time, incorporated under a single roof.

Sponsored by the Pittsburgh Glass Company and completed this week in the Fair's exhibition "Town of Tomorrow" the home virtually brings the garden indoors through the utilization of disappearing glass walls and provides the privacy of the conventional home wherever it is needed without the sacrifice of modern demands for lighting and air.

Imagine sitting in the living room with an unobstructed view of the garden and the grounds, both in winter and summer. Or imagine, if you can, sitting on the rear porch, looking through the roof (yes, it is glass also) with an unobstructed view in all directions, even through the house itself, without actually being out-of-doors. These are among the advantages of glass construction as depicted at the Fair to home owners grown accustomed to demands for plenty of air, sunshine and light.

Glass architecture is used throughout the interior. Mirrors give sparkle, color tones and spaciousness to the rooms. Sponsors have even provided glass tables, chairs and beds.

10 Glass Rooms

The glass house is a complete residence of 10 rooms, three baths and lavatory. It is twice as wide as it is deep with a protruding balcony, protected by a tempered glass railing and covered by a special heat-absorbent plate glass roof running the entire length of the house at the rear.

Downstairs are living room, dining room, kitchen, maid's quarters, conservatory, lavatory, garage, and service room containing the heating unit. There is no basement. A feature is the conservatory in the center of the downstairs, separating the living room from the dining room.

Upstairs are three bedrooms, two baths, a lounge and dressing room. Outside the house are terraces off the living room and the dining room. The latter can be reached from either the dining room or kitchen.

Variety of Glass

A wide range of recently developed varieties of glasses are used because of their special qualities to meet specific architectural and structural needs. Glass block walls are used for their light transmission and privacy. Part of the roof is covered with a newly developed heat absorbent plate glass of unusual strength to shut off hot rays of sun. Translucent glass is used where it is necessary to cut off views and insure privacy. Where necessary, other structural materials such as steel and concrete are employed.

Structural glass in various bright shades lines the walls of the kitchen and the baths. Plate glass is used for bookshelves, book ends, decorative panels, partitions, and as an enclosure for the shower bath.

One feature is the use of sliding plate glass walls to shut off the bed area from the remainder of the room overnight. In this man-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, with occasional showers and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday generally fair; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds, shifting to westerly during Saturday.

Central New England on Sunday: Fair weather with seasonable temperature.

Maine: Cloudy with showers tonight and in central and east portion Saturday; slightly warmer on the coast tonight and on the extreme east coast Saturday.

New Hampshire and Connecticut: Showers tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy with showers tonight and in extreme southeast portion Saturday; slightly warmer in the east portion tonight.

Vermont: Showers slightly cooler in central and north portions tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island: Showers, slightly warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to west over south portion Saturday, weather partly overcast with showers tonight and over central and north portions Saturday morning.

Official Temperatures

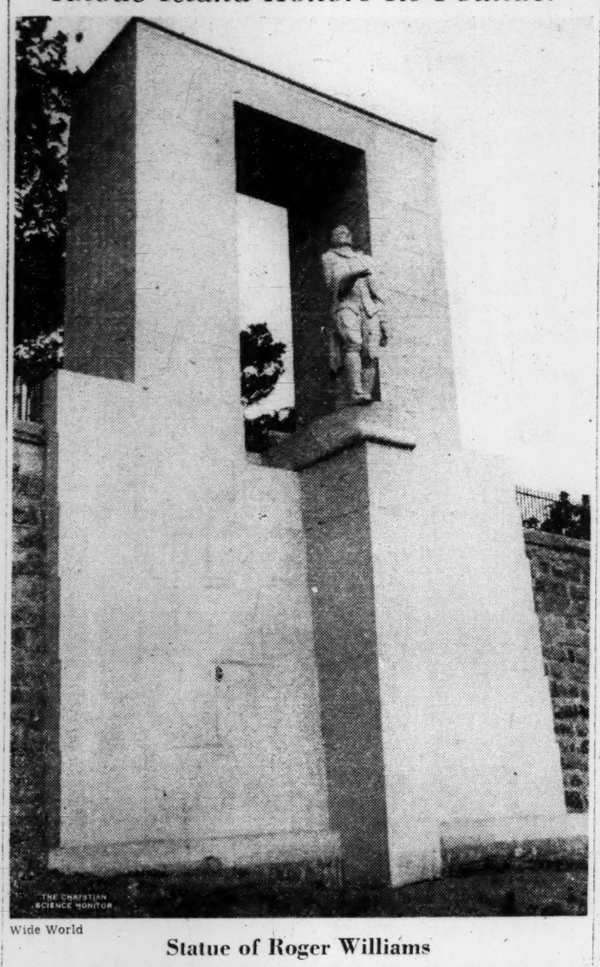
	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	82	Minneapolis	60	78
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	76	88
Denver	58	78	New York	72	76
Helena	58	84	Norfolk	76	86
Kansas City	68	36	Philadelphia	72	72
Los Angeles	62	80	St. Louis	70	90
Miami	80	88	S. Francisco	50	62
			Washington	74	80

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 30.
B—Maximum, June 29.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:28 p. m., height 10.2 feet.
Saturday, 12:02 a. m., height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

Rhode Island Honors Its Founder



Wide World

Statue of Roger Williams

Atop of Prospect Terrace Hill It Overlooks the City of Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30—A statue of Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, today stands high on Prospect Terrace Hill overlooking this City. The monument was unveiled at public ceremonies yesterday by Mrs. William C. Schuster, descendant of Little Rhody's founder, while a delegation of Narragansett Indians in tribal costume, and four military men in Colonial uniforms, stood by.

The Monument was constructed out of Westerly, R. I. granite at a cost of $80,000 through the efforts of the Rhode Island Roger Williams Memorial Association.

Static-Free Radio Set Holds Spotlight at Show

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, just introduced to the new radio set models for the coming season at the dealers' annual show in the Hotel Bradford, is showing the most interest in the first regular reception of Maj. E. H. Armstrong's frequency modulation.

This new method of transmission, which ends static and fading, is of special interest in Boston as John Shepard, owner of the Yankee Network, is pioneering in giving this transmission to the public. He has spent $250,000 already on installing this system with a 50,000-watt transmitter, using a 400-foot tower, nearly finished on Mt. Asnebumskit in Paxton, Mass., just outside Worcester, and a smaller transmitter on the Hotel Buckminster, Boston, which eliminates the use of telephone wires in sending programs to the Paxton transmitter.

Outstanding Event

Radio circles the country over are congratulating Mr. Shepard on his courage and vision, for there have not even been any sets available up to this time. Thus introduction of standard commercial receivers for this purpose is an outstanding radio event.

Tests at the Bradford amazed dealers. Located in a noisy downtown section, reception of the best local stations only a mile or two away was impossible except with special out-of-door antennas and then it was too noisy for comfort. With Armstrong frequency modulation the Paxton station was picked up on a few feet of wire inside a hotel room without any noise. Even when the power of the station was reduced from its present temporary 2,000 watts to only 50 watts the signals came through clearly.

General Electric and Stroberg-Carlson both showed frequency modulation receivers. Regular programs soon will be going out on the ultra short-wavelengths used for this purpose and other applications are being made so that several stations will be available for Boston listeners in the not too distant future. In fact, anyone within 100 miles of Worcester will get excellent reception when Mr. Shepard completes his 50,000 watt installation this fall.

Receiver Replacement

The listening audience will come with regular receiver replacement. The new sets will be like any all-wave set, receiving standard and short-wave broadcasts while another throw of the band switch will bring in the frequency modulation stations.

In the regular line of receivers there is a notable trend in low-cost radio and phonograph combinations indicating further increase in the already tremendous revival of interest in phonograph records. Combinations from around $24 up are available with remarkably fine large cabinet jobs at only $70.

The new Crosley car, which landed in the show because it is being manufactured and distributed through radio channels, was the center of much interest. With department stores selling it throughout the country already reporting sales in three figures, the radio show followers feel the little car is going to be a big success. They don't expect it to be like refrigerators, however. When the first radio manufacturer went into refrigerators to get a summer line of goods, dozens followed suit. Motor cars are something different and this is not expected to become a trend.

Free Bread Goes With End of Strike

Drivers of bakery trucks in Greater Boston who brought a two-day strike for higher wages to a successful conclusion last night, are not the only beneficiaries of the walkout. Some 20,000 loaves of undelivered but fresh bread were distributed today to welfare recipients throughout Boston.

Baked yesterday by two companies, the loaves were not considered suitable for sale, and were turned over to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation this morning for distribution to eligible recipients at 40 stations in the City.

The two baking firms were the Continental Baking Company of Boston and the Happy Home Bakers of Somerville, it was announced.

Meanwhile, the 1,400 drivers went back to work for the 37 baking firms affected under a contract that provides a weekly pay increase of about $2 for retail drivers. They had asked for increases averaging about $3. Both retail and wholesale drivers obtained 1 per cent increases in commissions.

Maine Milk Head Named

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 30 (AP)—State Senator Earl P. Osgood (R) of Fryeburg was named Chairman of Maine's Milk Control Board today by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows to succeed Harold J. Shaw (R) of Sanford, an appointee in 1935 under the regime of Democratic Governor Louis J. Brann.

Married Women Declared Free to Hold Public Jobs

Legislation to prohibit the employment of married women in public service if their husbands are employed, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts today in a 5-to-2 advisory opinion to the Massachusetts Senate.

The Legislature had asked the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion on this controversial issue, which assumed importance this year after voters in 57 representative districts in Massachusetts at the last State election overwhelmingly favored barring married women from public service.

The advisory opinion therefore halts a determined drive by the Massachusetts Women's Political Club for adoption of legislation barring married women from public service jbos.

The chief proponent of the legislation is Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the club.

The majority opinion was signed by Chief Justice Fred T. Field, and Associate Justices Charles H. Donahue, Henry T. Lummus, Stanley E. Qua, and Arthur W. Dolan. Associate Justice James J. Ronan wrote a minority opinion which was subscribed to by Associate Justice Louis S. Cox.

The majority held that the legislation is "arbitrary" and "unconstitutional." In the 25-page opinion the majority states:

"Married women are not, by reason either of being women or of being married, excluded from citizenship, although before comparatively recent constitutional changes women did not have the political rights of voting and of holding public office . . . Women married or unmarried are members of the State. Subject only to constitutional limitations and valid statutory limitations, they share with other citizens the duties and privileges of citizenship. And like other citizens they are entitled to the benefits of the constitutional guarantees against arbitrary discrimination."

House Bills Specified

The majority opinion concluded that "House Bills Numbers 292, 893, 1408, 1705, and 707, if enacted, would be in violation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth because making arbitrary discriminations in the selection of persons for employment in the public service. Discriminations that would be arbitrary as against persons not already employed in the public service clearly would be arbitrary as against persons already so employed, and it is unnecessary to consider whether there could be any additional constitutional objection to such discrimination as against persons already so employed."

Associate Justice Ronan, in his 11-page dissenting opinion, stated: "I agree with the opinion signed by the majority of the Justices that the general exclusion of married women from the public employment solely on account of their marital status would be contrary to law, but I do not agree that it is not within the competency of the General Court to provide that, in the interest of the common good, the employment of such women should be prohibited, if their husbands are gainfully employed or able to furnish them with adequate support. Neither do I agree that the General Court has not the power to prescribe the terms and conditions under which the Commonwealth, as an employer, will contract with those it hires for the rendition of services, if the establishment and observance of such terms and conditions are a reasonable method for the accomplishment of public good in any of its various aspects."

Question of Public Benefit

Justice Ronan concluded that "if the situation of our people is such that large numbers can be benefitted by the substitution of single women for such married women, then the hands of the General Court are not tied by the individual or personal interests of either group."

It is possible, but not probable, that the Legislature will adopt legislation to bar the employment of married women in public service, despite the advisory opinion. However, in the past the Legislature has ordinarily followed the advice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth.

Amendment Drive

Miss Birmingham immediately announced that her organization will sponsor a drive for a Constitutional amendment to bar married women from public service if their husbands are employed.

She said that although her organization has no treasury, the drive will be undertaken. She observed that a Constitutional amendment "takes time, as it must be considered by two successive sessions of the Legislature before it goes to the voters, but we are just as certain of ultimate victory in our battle as we are sure of the justice of our cause."

To establish such a Constitutional amendment, one-fourth of the members of the House and Senate in joint session would have to favor the amendment at the 1941 session and the 1943 session. Then the voters at the State Election of 1944 would pass on the proposal.

Miss Birmingham stated, "There is no question about the public support of our proposition that a married woman who has a husband working and able to support her has no place holding a salaried position in the public service. The idea is gaining ground," she declared, "everywhere."

White Sugar Chemically Clean

White sugar is about the nearest approach to chemically clean elements normally included in the daily diet, a result food chemists have worked exceptionally hard to insure, H. H. Hall of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils told the Second Food Technology Conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

Sugar is the most important of the energy giving foods, supplying more calories per unit cost than most other food products. Its almost universal use in food products dictates that the highest quality obtainable shall be used in order that the desired quality of the finished food product be obtained. To achieve this, new and more effective machinery for processing, as well as new methods of packaging and storing have been developed to aid control, said Mr. Hall.

Invited to the Dewey Almy Chemical Company in North Cambridge, members of the Conference were served a "cold storage dinner" last night consisting in the main of chicken, duck, lamb, or veal that had been in cold storage several months. In order to prevent freezer burn and other troubles allied to the withdrawal of moisture from meats in storage, they are wrapped in rubber balloons which prevents such action.

During early sessions this morning Dr. W. H. Cook, biochemist of the National Research Council at Ottawa told of experiments being made to achieve similar results preserving meats over long periods of storage by increasing the humidity of the atmosphere in the freezer. The difficulty is, however, increased humidity means added condensation of air moisture and the coils become coated with ice and must be defrosted more often.

Thieves Steal Summer Cottage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COCHITUATE, Mass., June 30—It was more than surprising to Mrs. Francis Lombard of Windham, Conn., when she walked expectantly down the path leading to her summer cottage beside Dudley Pond and found nothing in the clearing except a piece of mortar here and there and a few rusty nails. The cottage, complete with chimney, had vanished.

Police believe industrious thieves spent two or three days in dismantling the two-room structure and setting it up somewhere else—just where, they have not been able to discover as yet.

'Ho for the Merry Green Woods . . .'

By a Staff Photographer

Off for the Morgan Memorial Camps

These happy youngsters are en route for two months' vacation in foothills of the Berkshires.

Caravan of 310 Children Off For Morgan Memorial Camp

Morgan Memorial's annual trek via bus and truck caravan, carrying some 310 happy, carefree, underprivileged children from Boston to the fresh-air camps at South Athol, got underway today. This is the 33rd consecutive season at Morgan Memorial's site in the Berkshires, where child training will be accomplished.

If the youngsters have been impatient these past two months since recruiting began, their parents have been even more anxious since for many of them this two-months vacation spells relief and rest. Seventy-five trained workers at South Athol will supervise the program of character-building and education, coupled with recreation and expert supervision.

Many of the youngsters will see their first real live cows, goats, chickens, rabbits and other domesticated animals when they visit the farm which supplies most of the food on the camp tables Henry Helms, son of Dr. Edgar J. Helms, founder of the Goodwill Workshops, will be this year's director of Camp activities. About 30 boys around 19 years of age have been in camp about a month already, cleaning up hurricane debris and preparing the camps for opening day.

Salmon and Green Peas Dominate Week-End Market

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Salmon and green peas—not to mention luscious watermelon—the traditional menu for this time of year, are available in the market places of Boston today, for those wishing to have their Fourth of July dinner over the week-end.

Delectable fresh eastern salmon is the feature of the market, and, for the discriminating, the St. John Harbor salmon. Western salmon is offered at 40 cents, the demand buoying up the price apparently. Eastern salmon is 40 to 50 cents a pound and St. John Harbor salmon 50 cents. Shipments of fresh salmon from Canada are arriving on every steamer, on small vessels now and again and by rail.

Chain stores offer fresh salmon as low as 29 cents a pound for "end cuts" and 33 cents for "center cuts." The running mate of salmon—green peas—are quoted by some large chains as low as seven cents a pound. Others 15 cents for two pounds. As high as 15 cents a pound is asked in some stores.

What is the Fourth of July without a watermelon? Yet, a shortage of watermelons looms today. Faneuil Hall market stalls quote $1 to $1.25 each. Some chains offer them at 69 cents each, pointing out that they were able to procure only one carload to offer at that price.

Poultry—always an appealing alternative—is offered for those preferring turkey, duckling, or chicken, to fish. Some fine looking turkeys are available in small weights around 40 to 44 cents at Faneuil Hall stalls. Weights run around 8 to 11 pounds. Some nice turkeys are offered at 38 cents a pound. Ducklings from near-by farms are offered at 20 to 22 cents, and a plentiful supply seems assured. Capons, natives, are offered from 38 to 42 cents a pound and westerns as low as 32 cents. Fresh native roasting chicken is 32 to 38 cents, and fresh native large fowl 27 to 29 cents.

Swordfish is not too plentiful, but fresh native is quoted 50 to 60 cents. Boiled chicken lobsters are 35 cents a pound in many stores, while lobster meat is $1.25 a pound. Fresh mackerel ranges from 12 to 15 cents.

N. H. Wage Head Removal Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 30—Mrs. Elizabeth R. Elkins, Administrator of the Minimum Wage Division of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor, who was ordered removed as of July 1, by John S. B. Davie, Labor Commissioner, has been granted a leave of absence with pay until August 15 by Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Council.

Meanwhile the Governor and Council are seeking an advisory opinion from the State Supreme Court as to the authority of the Commissioner and Governor and Council in the removal of assistants in the Labor Department.

At her request, Mrs. Elkins had been granted a hearing at yesterday's session of the Governor's Council, but being unable to appear requested that the hearing on the ouster order be put off until such time as she could make her appearance. It was not known whether or not the granting of the leave of absence meant that a hearing would be granted at a later date but it was assumed that the action was taken pending the Court ruling.

At yesterday's session the Governor and Council renamed William H. Barry, Nashua Democrat, to the State Public Service Commission. He had been a holdover since the first of the month.

Y. P. C. U. to Meet in Lynn

Sessions of the fiftieth anniversary convention of the National Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of America will be held at Lynn July 5-9. Delegates to the number of 1,000 are expected to attend from all parts of the country.

World Peace Need Outlined At Wellesley

Czechoslovakian speaker tells Institute mutual rights of the nations must be recognized.

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 30—Europe's current "peace of stalemate, maintained by vast armies," must be replaced by real peace based on recognition of mutual needs and rights instead of upon fear of the consequences of war, before stability and genuine prosperity can be attained, according to Josef Hanc, former Czechoslovakian Consul-General in New York City, who came to Wellesley College today to lecture at 8:15 p. m. in Alumnae Hall. His subject will be: "Is Europe Doomed?"

The lecture, one of the evening series conducted by the New England Institute of International Relations now in session on the campus, will be open to the public and will be followed by a question and answer period.

Native of Prague

Mr. Hanc, who is a native of Prague, saw military service during the World War, and after it joined the diplomatic service of the Czechoslovak Republic. Last summer he spoke at the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley, which each year holds a two-week session immediately after the close of the New England Institute of International Relations. In the fall he will join the staff of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College in Medford.

William A. Orton, Professor of Economics at Smith College, in round table discussion today and yesterday, declared that the forces of democracy within Germany were defeated in 1923 when "Wilson's ideal of economic internationalism became, in the Covenant of the League of Nations, merely 'justice, the equitable treatment of the commerce of members of the League.'"

"The Open Door ideal was destroyed," Professor Orton asserted, as France marched into the Ruhr district of disarmed Germany, seizing public works and buildings as well as private industry and applying the strict laws of military occupation. "Britain and France," he continued, "closed their doors to German exports, and a drift toward economic nationalism set in which eventually ruined world trade and lowered the economic standards of people throughout the world."

No Longer Postpone

In discussion of Germany's territorial demands Professor Orton stated: "We can no longer postpone a settlement, for the longer it is postponed the more convinced the totalitarian states become that no peaceful settlement is possible. We are merely playing into their hands."

The Rev. Dr. Albert D. Belden, British Christian pacifist, lecturing in Alumnae Hall last night, declared that the idea of "using force to curb the force of totalitarianism is introducing totalitarian practices and theories into the democratic states themselves."

The strength of totalitarianism comes from opposition, he asserted, and the best way to "take the wind out of the sails" of dictatorships is to see that the economic needs of their peoples are met by generous co-operation of other countries—so that the dictators cannot claim that they, through force, had wrung concessions from the world outside.

Such generous co-operation by the democracies, he declared, "would set free among the people of the totalitarian states the universal longing for liberty and would remove the 'inferiority complex' which has given strength to totalitarianism."

Historic Instances

Dr. Belden, in the question and answer period following his lecture, gave historic and recent instances of the effectiveness of non-resistance in the long run—both for individuals and peoples.

"The nation today," he asserted, "which had the moral courage to disarm would be the safest nation in the world. If Great Britain would disarm it would have an effect upon the peoples of the totalitarian states which would undermine the foundations of dictatorship."

Although the conscription legislation recently introduced in England provides for alternative national service for conscientious objectors, Dr. Belden reported, objection to military service is much more generally "absolute" than it was in the last war—and a great proportion of conscientious objectors would refuse any service tending to further warfare.

If the 534,000,000 Christians in the world would agree to do so, they could make war impossible, he declared.

To end war, Dr. Belden stated, the essential unity of the human race will have to be recognized. To bring about this recognition it is absolutely necessary to begin with the recognition that there is only one God who is the father of men of all countries and nationalities.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yokel Boy," by Lew Brown, featuring Buddy Ebsen and Judy Canova. 3:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"The Trial of Dr. Beck," by Hughes Allison. Presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Huckleberry Finn," featuring Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mystery of Mr. Wong." 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Also "Never Say Die," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Hope.

Fenway and Paramount—
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25 Also "Undercover Doctor." Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters, 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
Dorothy Lamour, Edward Arnold, and Jack Benny in "Man About Town." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with Gail Patrick and John Howard. 11:40 a.m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Trans-Lux—
"Barbary Coast," with Edward G. Robinson, Joel McCrea, and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Fisherman's Wharf. 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Rose of Washington Square," featuring Al Jolson and Alice Faye. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

University—
"Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix. 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "King of the Turf," with Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery, Virginia Bruce and Lewis Stone. Also "Knight Without Armor," with Marlene Dietrich. Continuous from 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Kid from Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Three Waltzes," starring Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. Also "March of Time," 2:45, 4:50, 7, 9:05.

RKO Boston—
"Dodge City," with Errol Flynn. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Adventures of Jane Arden." 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"The Sun Never Sets," featuring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Everybody's Baby," featuring The Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Risky Business," featuring George Murphy and Dorothea Kent. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Rose of Washington Square," with Al Jolson and Alice Faye.

Repertory—
"Sweethearts," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Border G-Man," with George O'Brien. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also Charles Ruggles in "His Exciting Night." Daily at 2:45 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
"Sons of Liberty," "San Francisco Fair," "Java Journey," "Arthur Murray's Dancers," "Baseball," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
Hungarian March "Rakoczy" — Berlioz
Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor" — Nicolai
Intermezzo Sinfonico from "Cavalleria Rusticana" — Mascagni
Ride of the Valkyries — Wagner
"The Animals' Carnival," — Grand
Zoological Fantasia — Saint-Saens
Introduction and Royal March of the Lion
Cocks and Hens
Horses of Tartary (Fleet Animals)
Tortoises
The Elephant
Kangaroos
Personages with Long Ears
The Cuckoo in the Depth of the Forest
Pianists
The Swan (Solo Violoncello, J. Langendoen)
Finale
Pianists: Jesus Maria Sanroma—Leo Litwin
March Slave — Tchaikovsky
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes — Strauss
Perpetuum Mobile — Strauss
Aragonaise from "The Cid" — Massenet

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Special Exhibition by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

'Chips' and Mr. Donat With an English Cast

Films in Boston

On the screen as in its original printed version, James Hilton's "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" is sentimental. But it has a warmth of sympathy for its subject that makes it something more than an excursion into nostalgic reminiscence. It becomes an appealing study of a shy and modest teacher in a venerable English school, who for years seemed a comparative failure in his profession but who persisted to become an institution, beloved by his fellow teachers and by successive generations of students.

Much of the success of the film, which is now at the State and Orpheum, is due to the acting of Robert Donat. He captures the awkward mannerisms of the man, his diffidence, his essential kindliness, the twinkle of humor beneath the quiet surface. What is more difficult, he manages to suggest the changing external indications through which the same qualities are expressed during half a century.

As movies go, it is a long film. It runs for nearly two hours. Very little happens, measured by the standards of the screen. Mr. Chips' career was not an eventful one. Yet with minor lapses, the story holds the interest of an audience.

Boys come and go. Mr. Chips misses the mastership of a house which he had hoped would be his. He goes abroad with an understanding fellow pedagogue, meets a charming girl, is astonished to find that his affection for her is reciprocated, marries her, and enjoys a brief period of domestic happiness.

With her to help, his popularity in the school increases immensely; and after her passing her influence continues to guide him. He flares up once under a new headmaster to insist on the theories of teaching in which he believes, but it is a brief rebellion. He retires without achieving his ambition of becoming headmaster. But he is recalled from retirement to direct the school during the war, and when his work is over he can feel that all he had wished has been his.

There are moments of pathos in the story. There are touches of tragedy. Occasionally, perhaps, Sam Wood, who directed, has overemphasized the sentimental aspects. But for the most part, the story has been told with taste and skill.

Greer Garson helps greatly with her characterization of the girl who became Mrs. Chips. She has both charm and ability. Considerable assistance comes from an English cast which includes Terry Kilburn as successive representatives of the same family among the students, Paul von Hernried as the friendly teacher who accompanied Chips abroad, and Lyn Harding as one of the early headmasters. But Mr. Donat, like Mr. Chips, is mainly responsible for the pervading flavor of the film.

The companion picture, "Parents on Trial," featuring Jean Parker and Johnny Downs, is designed to show the unfortunate results of too great strictness on the part of parents.

E. F. M.

'Man About Town'

Jack Benny is an affable entertainer, particularly when he has a valet named Rochester to lend him a hand. The stories of his films may not be of great significance. Morrie Ryskind has furnished one that is more ingenious than the average for "Man About Town" at the Metropolitan. But even so, it hardly serves more than to pave the way from one quip to the next comic situation, and to work in songs for Dorothy Lamour, a couple of dances for Rochester (Eddie Anderson), and some acrobatic dancing by a troupe of show girls presumably imported from America to London. The result, in the hands of Mr. Benny and his accomplished servant, is generally amusing.

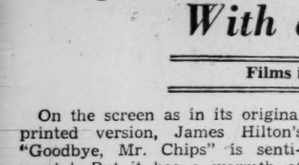
The gist of the yarn is that Mr. Benny, whose suit for the hand of one of his star entertainers (Miss Lamour) has languished, seeks to impress her as a lady's man, and makes the acquaintance of a titled English woman and the wife of a French financier, both of whom are desirous of making their husbands jealous. It's a familiar situation in farce. Nothing really happens, but Mr. Benny (who, by the way, is a theatrical impresario) becomes more and more involved until he is driven to hiding himself on the stage in his own show among a troupe of tumblers.

None of the difficulties bothers Rochester greatly. If his employer orders caviar and is unable to find a companion for the feast, Rochester is ready to step into the breach. Under pressure he can rush off into the country with enough entertainers to put on an informal show. And when the husbands are hot on the trail, he is ready with a trick to confound them.

Edward Arnold and Monty Woolley become increasingly perturbed as the husbands; Binnie Barnes and Isabel Jeans are the wives concerned in the story. Phil Harris and Betty Grable are among those who help in the entertainment.

The other film on the bill is "Grand Jury Secrets," a melodrama in which radio hams have a good deal to do with the development of the story. There are also a reporter and an assistant district attorney (John Howard and Harvey Stephens), a capable secretary (Gail Patrick), and various others concerned with the press and the courts.

E. F. M.



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Soloist

John B. Sanromá

Jesús María Sanromá

Who will play at the festival concert of welcome to the Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway, Monday afternoon in Symphony Hall.

How 'Radio' Covers World Will Be Shown in 5-Way Tie

The Week-End Dialer

Participating in a five-way trans-Atlantic hookup linking London, Paris, Basel, and Washington, observers in these key positions will be interviewed from New York in a program designed to show how NBC covers the international scene, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:45; Raymond Paige, who discovered her talent as a whistler on a previous appearance with his program, again presents Mary Martin. As "Girl of the Week" she will swing and whistle through "Listen to the Mocking Bird" and "Whistling in the Wildwood," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Saturday

A recital by Muriel Dickson, including as usual some airs from Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, and a quiz program featuring the personnel of a local station are worthy of dialers' attention today.

Serious Music

American Art Quartet has scheduled a performance of Dohnanyi's Quartet in D-flat, op. 15, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Muriel Dickson, Metropolitan Opera soprano formerly with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company offers a group of songs on "Columbia Concert Hall" including "The Moon and I" from "The Mikado" and "Love Is a Plaintive Song" from "Patience," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Siegfried Borries, eminent German virtuoso who won the German National Music Prize of 1939 will be heard in a violin recital short-waved from Berlin, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Quiz, Variety

"People's Quiz Club" interrogates teams of WNAC, Boston, and WHAI, Greenfield, Mass., WNAC, 7:30.

Trials and tribulations of moving day will occupy Phil Baker and company on their last Saturday night program. A farewell party will be staged for announcer Harry von Zell and band leader Harry Salter who cannot move to the new Wednesday night spot because of previous engagements.

Drama

While the "Quiet" sign in a Los Angeles library is turned to the wall for 15 minutes, microphones will pick up interviews with two librarians during a portion of "Americans at Work" program, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Arch Oboler's Play series offers "The Visitor from Hades," in which the leading role—that of a young newlywed who is always quarrelling with his wife—will be played by Frank Lovejoy, then actually a married man of twelve hours standing.

Sunday

An old-fashioned variety show without a modern note; first appearance of Gale Page and Jim Ameche (Don's younger brother) on "Hollywood Playhouse" and a concert by the Associated Glee Clubs of America are features of today's dial entertainment.

Anne Roselle, soprano; Henrietta Schumann, pianist; Florence Wightman, harp soloist, appear with string quartet in an all-French Music Hall program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:00 noon.

Columbia Broadcasting Symphony will play a Russian program arranged and conducted by Howard Barlow, included are excerpts from Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina" and Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Robert Weede, baritone; Agnes Davis, soprano will be soloists with Associated Glee Clubs of America's 3,500-voice scale chorus, MBS-WAAB, 3:30.

Erich Leinsdorf programs Overture to Mozart's "Escape from the Seraglio," Smetana's symphonic poem, "The Moldau," Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" and Prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" for his final appearance with the NBC Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Talks

Super-patriotic and other pressure groups working to limit individual freedom come up for discussion on the University of Chicago Round Table, Dr. Harold D. Lasswell, authority on propaganda techniques, will be heard, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaks from the 30th annual conference of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Richmond, Va., and awards Spingarn Medal to Marian Anderson, CBS-WEEI, 5.

Drama

"The Aldrich Family," regular feature of Kate Smith's Hour during the current season, replaces Jack Benny during the summer months, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Gale Page and Jim Ameche take over "Hollywood Playhouse" for the summer season, inaugurating their series with "Manhattan Masquerade," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Orson Welles, Betty Winkler appear on "Knickerbocker Playhouse" in "Fleurette," wartime poem by Robert W. Service, which has been adapted for radio, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Popular

Jack Norworth, Genevieve Rowe, and commedienne Beatrice Kay appear in first of a series entitled "Columbia's Gay Nineties," featuring "My Sweetheart's the Man In the Moon," "My Mother Was a Lady," and "You're Not the Only Pebble On the Beach."

Ruth Carhart, contralto, as guest of "Summer Hour" sings "Strange Enchantment" and "Old-Fashioned Tune"; also on program are a western medley by James Menton and chorus and selections from Jerome Kern's "Sally."

Monday

Walter O'Keefe, Andre Kostelanetz, Kay Thompson, and fellow-performers in "Tune-Up Time" present last program before a six-week vacation. Walter O'Keefe cleans house with a sketch entitled "The Wastebasket Review," CBS-WEEI 8.

Interviews

Private Krotoshinsky, who has been cited by Congress for bravery, will explain how he got through with a message from Major Whittlesey after the latter's battalion had been cut off for six days from the rest of the American Army.

Wendell Brenner, who has written a number of magazine articles, will relate the experiences of a sand hog.

'The Sun Never Sets'

Hollywood is looking into the British colonial service. In "The Sun Never Sets," now at the Keith Memorial, a whole family is discovered, that has been devoted for generations to carrying on the British tradition overseas—back to the time of Clive, so it seems. Among the active members are Basil Rathbone and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., both assigned to duty in Africa. Carrying on bravely at home with maps, flags, and the like, is C. Aubrey Smith as the grandparent of the tribe.

The acting, from a trio of such seasoned players, is of higher caliber than the story. Perhaps because Lionel Atwill, another long experienced actor, is in the cast, the scenario writers felt that they must make the yarn melodramatic. So they have devised something about a schemer with dictatorial ambitions (that's Mr. Atwill), who masks his plots by a pretended interest in the study of ants, radiocasts inflammatory messages from a station which no one can discover, and apparently is about to start a world war by his own efforts. That is, of course, until Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Fairbanks get on his trail. On the feminine side, Virginia Field, Barbara O'Neil, and Mary Forbes have the chief parts, but there is not a great deal for them to do.

The second item on the bill, "Everybody's Baby," is another in the series of adventures of the Jones family. It seems there is a new grandchild which the mother attempts to bring up under the direction of a bogus child psychologist against the opposition of the rest of the family. The father even gets into a drinking episode or a suggested one. But eventually everything is straightened out and the family apparently is ready to continue its exploits in the next installment.

Radio Dial Is Key to Their Talents

Gale Page (Top) and Muriel Dickson

The Warner Brothers star, Miss Page, and the Scottish soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, Miss Dickson, are scheduled to be heard on week-end radio programs.

Long Holiday for 'Fourth' Granted Federal Employees

Federal employees will be granted a long week-end holiday as a result of an executive order issued by President Roosevelt, at the request of Congressman John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, according to telegraphic advices to Joseph J. Curran, of the Federal Employees Union in Boston. July 3, has been declared a holiday, so that all Government workers excepting those needed for the most urgent duties, will be "on vacation" from the close of business at noon tomorrow to Wednesday morning.

State Is Facing Gift of 220-Acre Estate in Dover

Whether to accept a $217,375 estate of 220 acres with a 30-room completely furnished house, and what to do with it if it did accept it, is a problem now facing the Commonwealth.

The late owner of the property, Mrs. Hewson Baltzell, under her will gave her nephew first choice of the property and if he didn't want it, and he didn't, it was to be offered to Wellesley College. Authorities at the college decided against acceptance as the property, for the most part in Dover, but partly in Natick and Wellesley, is fully a mile from the main college campus.

Third on the list is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The only restriction is that the State use the estate for some dignified and worthy purpose and that it be known as the B. P. Cheney Reservation in memory of the late Mrs. Baltzell's father.

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, visited the property yesterday and is expected to make his report to the Governor within the next few days. If accepted within three months, the time set in the will for the State to decide, the property would become part of the M. D. C. Mr. Hultman's only comment so far is that the cost to the State of maintaining the property loomed as an important factor.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware said today that he would call upon Governor Saltonstall to accept title to the Baltzell estate and use it to build up undernourished children who are wards of the State. He said it might also be operated as a summer camp to accommodate children from poorer areas. Mr. Sawyer said there are now 8,000 State wards, many of whom require special care.

New Haven Fare Cut Approximates 10 Per Cent

The New Haven Railroad announced new reduced 60-day round trip coach fares, effective today. These fares apply between points on the New Haven system on through as well as local trains.

The new fares represent an approximate 10 per cent reduction under present two one-way fares. Following are examples showing comparison of the new fares with double the present one way fares: Round trip between Boston and New York $10.35 against $11.46; Boston and Hyannis $3.60 against $3.96; Boston and Providence $2.05 against $2.22.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 1

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	Rhythmaires Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Tower Tempos"	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'Rhythm, Romance'	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 "All Hands"	"The ABC of NBC"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Buddy Clark's Musical Weekly	North Shore Players: talks; sketch	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus**	Sport reports	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15			Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.:	**"Don't Forget"; quiz program**		**WOR Symphony Orch**	"Around the Town"
8:45 sketch			**WOR Symphony Orch**	"Around the Town"
9:00 Raymond Paige, 39	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Classical Album" excerpts
9:15 Men and a Girl	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Edwin C. Hill	from Giuseppe Verdi's
9:30 "First Nighter";	Harry Horlick's Orch.	"Death Valley Days"	"Take a Note"; soloists;	"Rigoletto"
9:45 dramatization	Felix Knight, tenor	dramatic sketch	orchestra	
10:00 "Grand Central	**"1001 Wives"; dramatic**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:15 Station"; drama	**sketch**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	The Argentines, orch.
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Sir William McLean	Congressional Review	News Service
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Frank Gannett talk	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network speakers	Ben Hirsch's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Enric Madriguera's Or-	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	chestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Garden talk; music	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "About Us"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Fireworks Safety	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Italy
9:45 Champions	loists; orchestra	"The Band Parade"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Italy
10:00 Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Saturday Serenade"	Barry McKinley, songs	Bob Carol, songs	Model Airplane Club	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"The Child Grows Up"	Armchair Quartet	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Mellow Moments"	4-H Club program	American Art Quartet	"Boone County Folks"	Studio speaker
11:15 "Deep River Boys"	Sports School	American Art Quartet	"This Wonderful World"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 **Columbia Concert**	Weather; music; talk	Network program	"Musical Early Edition"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 **Hall**	"Things and Swings"	"Nature Sketches"	Organ recital	News Service
12:00 Clara W. Smith	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Let's Pretend"	National Farm and	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Let's Pretend"	Home Hour	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	"Midday Musicale"
1:00 Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Enoch Light's Or.	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Merchants Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 **"What Price Amer-**	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	"Merchants Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 **ica?"; talk; drama**	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	Radio Garden Club	"Short Story Club"
2:00 "Bull Session"; stu-	Morton Franklins' Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	"Wild Azaleas"
2:15 dent debate	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	"Wild Azaleas"
2:30 **Canada Day at N.**	"Indiana Indigo"	"Matinee in Rhythm";	Sport reports	String orchestra
2:45 **Y. World's Fair**	"Merry Music"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 Organ recital	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Golden Melodies";	Boston Red Sox - New	Sport reports
3:15 The Merrymakers	Glen Miller's Orchestra	string ensemble	York baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Charles Hector's Or-	Crazy Quilt in Rhythm	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	Boston Red Sox - New	Sport reports
3:45 chestra; vocalist	Weather; news	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	York baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	Relay from Berlin	Boston Red Sox - New	Sport reports
4:15 Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	Bruce Becker's Orch.	York baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 The Dancepators	Club Matinee: variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox - New	Sport reports
4:45 The Dancepators	Club Matinee: variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	York baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 "Chansonette"	George Duffy's Orch.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Console Overtones	George Duffy's Orch.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 N. Brandwyne's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	"Summrtime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Network program	Benny Carter's Orch.	Traffic Safety talks	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News: "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Washington Week	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 **Americans at Work:**	"Message of Israel"	**Associated Glee Clubs of**	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Dinner Dance Music
7:15 **interview**	"Message of Israel"	**America**	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Eddy O'Hearn's Or-	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 chestra	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"People's Quiz Club"	"20th Century Music"	Kerry Dances
8:00 Network speakers	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Dick Tracy"; children's	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 Asso't'd. Glee Clubs	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	sketch	Sport reports	Hilo Serenaders
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show; vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Russian Choir
8:45 questions; answers	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	"Ranch Boys"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"; Johan-
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	Dance Orchestra	nes Brahms' Concerto
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	**Arch Oboler's Plays:**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	in B Minor
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; comedy	**"Vistor From Hades"**	Chuck Foster's Orch.	
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	All Donahue's Orchestra	**Symphonic Strings with**	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	All Donahue's Orchestra	**Alfred Wallenstein**	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:30 M. Warnow's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	**Rep. Joseph W. Martin,**	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45 Doris Rhodes	Grant Park Concert	**Jr., Mass.**	"Music by Moonlight"	Joe Brattain's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Woody Herman's Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or-	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ramona's Orchestra	Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:45 chestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ramona's Orchestra	News Service

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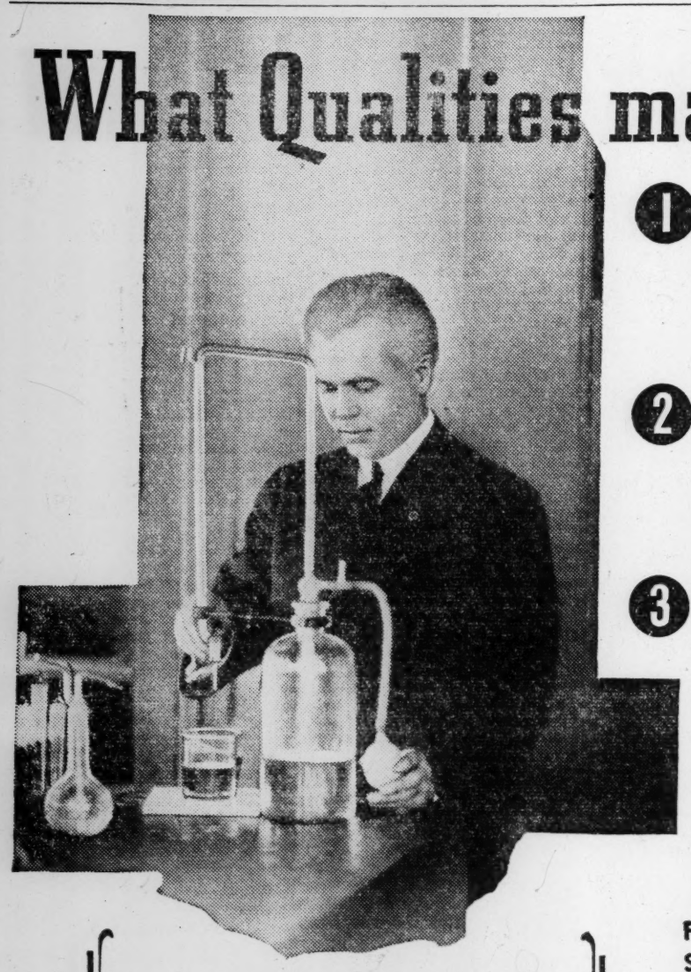

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TAKE HOME ONE OF THE NEW SIX PAKS TODAY

Ruling Awaited On Method Of El Removal

A ruling from Attorney General Paul A. Dever on the dispute between the Boston Finance Commission and City officials as to the legal course to pursue toward the demolition of the Atlantic Avenue "El" was awaited today.

Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., backed unreservedly by Mayor Tobin, asked the Attorney General yesterday for an opinion on which of the following two courses is legal:

1. Whether the Legislature could authorize the City to enter into an agreement with the "El" for a 20-year extension of the Washington Street subway lease at an annual reduction of $150,000, under a bill filed by Mr. Parkman.

2. Whether the City has the police power to compel the removal of the Atlantic Avenue structure without compensation, to the "El," as the Finance Commission urges.

The Parkman plan, the Fin Com charges, would, give the Boston Elevated an unnecessary "gratuity." But the Fin Com plan, Mr. Parkman believes, would involve the City in a costly lawsuit for damages.

Beverly to Have Junior College

BEVERLY, Mass., June 30 (AP)—George O. Bierkoe of New York announced here today a new junior college of liberal and vocational arts for young women, to be called Endicott, would be opened at nearby Pride's Crossing next fall.

Mr. Bierkoe, President of the new school's Board of Trustees, said he had been elected President of the school, which would offer two-year courses for high school graduates, emphasizing the liberal arts and including vocational courses in photography, social service and secretarial science.

Members of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Bierkoe reported, are Dr. Samuel G. Trexler of New York, President of the United Lutheran Synod of that State; Mrs. Grace Morrison Reynolds of Paducah, Ky., former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Clarence E. Tupper of Worcester, and Mrs. Marjorie Bullock Illig of Onset, Mass.

Cape Cod Canal Excursions Begin

Excursion trips through the Cape Cod Canal are to be a regular weekly feature of Boston Harbor activities beginning tomorrow when the first cruise of the season will be made, weather permitting, by the steamer Town of Hull, Capt. H. E. Ricker, of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company fleet. Cruises will be made each Saturday until after Labor Day. The steamer leaves Boston at 10 a. m., returning about 9 p. m.

This cruise of 150 miles on Massachusetts Bay, and through the Canal to Buzzard's Bay was increasingly popular last year. An orchestra will provide music, and deck games under direction of Purser John Shannon will be arranged. Refreshments are to be served during the trip, and other features will be provided for the enjoyment of passengers.

New Haven Plans Holiday Fair Tour

Co-operating with the retail stores and business houses which have announced a "Monday off" schedule in order to provide a three-day holiday for employees over the Fourth, the New Haven Railroad has scheduled a Three-Day World's Fair Special operating over the same period.

The train will leave South Station tomorrow at 11 p. m. (E. S. T.) and on the return will reach Boston Wednesday morning in ample time for the Fair visitors to be back at their desks.

Travelers will have the benefit of the reservation information service bureau of the Hotel Association of New York City, 221 West 57th Street, in seeking attractively priced rooms.

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and Office at Entrance

Shop and lunch at the air conditioned store
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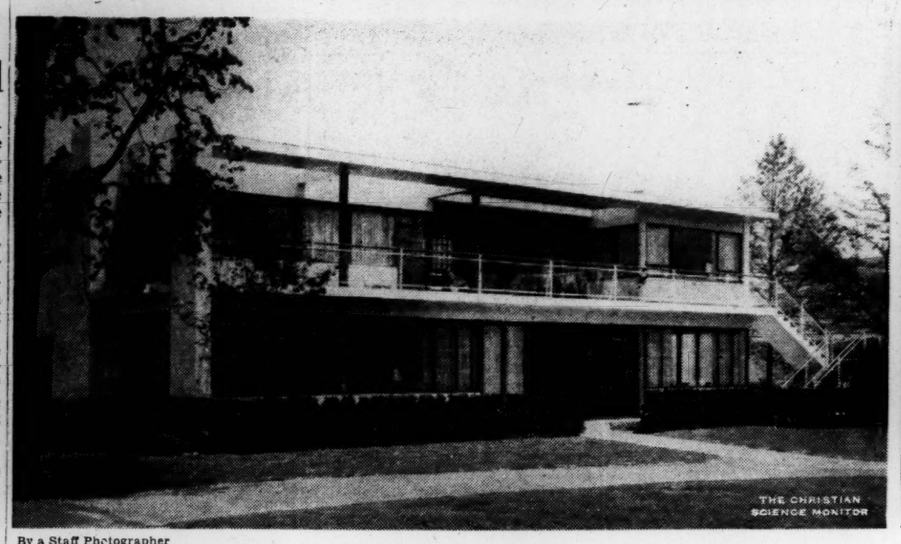
BOSTON

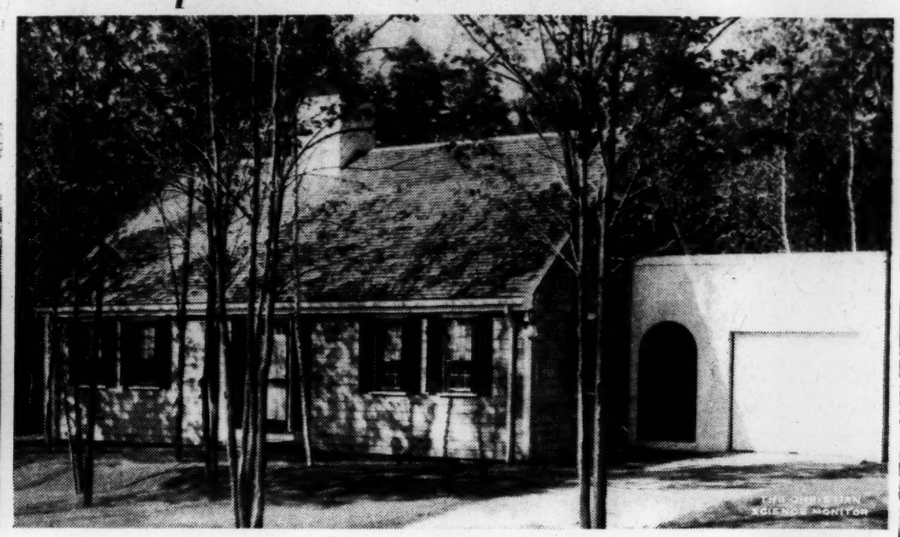
Glass Houses and Wood Houses Compete at World's Fairs



By a Staff Photographer

The All-Glass House

Just completed at the New York World's Fair by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Glass roof, glass walls, and even glass furniture make this the first real all-glass house in the country.



Cape Cod Wood House

Typical of the Royal Barry Wills Cape Cod home which captured California at the Golden Gate Exposition. This six-room house is complete on Standish Road, Wellesley Hills.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we realize that there are some women who wouldn't think of having a summer dress that they were particularly fond of duplicated in winter fabrics . . . and for no better reason than that they're afraid somebody would think it was the same dress! But we aren't one of them. Because if we like a style, we like it spring, summer, and winter; come what may.

And after getting ourself all used to a certain daytime dress, we've often wished we had the same idea in an evening gown . . . that's how much we can like an idea! However, we can't be too-too alone in our wishes, for C. Crawford Hollidge has seen fit to add a frock to their Deb Mode Junior fashions that brings in this idea. That is, there's a good-looking daytime dress of smooth rayon jersey. A low V-neck, short sleeves with a slight puff at the shoulders, and a sleek waistline effect achieved by means of a basque. The skirt is gathered onto the basque and hangs in beautiful fullness. And a narrow bow-belt goes around the middle of the waist. So much for the daytime.

For evening wear the entire dress is duplicated in detail, the only difference being the length of the skirt! Particularly good if you don't particularly like this business of picking out clothes . . . for one selection and you've taken care of yourself twice, in this case. Naturally the extra length in the evening gown allows the fullness of the skirt to be played up even more attractively. And it comes in either black or utter white! Gold accessories for the white dress . . . and your choice of any vivid shades with the black. The daytime dress is $13.95, and the evening is $16.95. The sizes are from 11 to 17 . . . up on the fourth floor.

Here Are Those Odorono Compacts

Insurance is always good. And we'd say that daintiness insurance was particularly so. Especially when you can carry it right along with you in your purse for those emergencies when you're miles from your dressing table; as you can the new Odorono compacts that sell for 50 cents at any department or drug store. Of course we aren't suggesting that this powder take the place of your regular Odorono . . . but you'll be surprised at the extra protection it'll give you.

A Pre-holiday Sale of Shoes

Very thoughtful of Nisley . . . having their summer sale of shoes just before the holiday when you can have your cake and eat it, too! We mean we usually buy things the Friday before the holiday, and then find we could have saved dollars if we'd waited. But we had to have them to wear, so we couldn't wait. Anyhow it means that you can get a pair of summer shoes for as little as $2.87, or $3.87. Sandals, pumps, mesh, spectator sport, and so on. At 145 Tremont Street, you know.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

On Summer Stages

Among the plays in prospect for summer theaters of New England during the coming fortnight are the following:

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Straw Hat Theater. "Squaring the Circle" (Russian farce), Wednesday through Friday. Beginning July 12, "Wing Is on the Bird."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater. "Dulcy," Wednesday through Saturday, matinee Thursday. Beginning July 12, "Animal Kingdom."

Cohasset—South Shore Players. Noel Coward's "Still Life" and "Home Chat," with Edith Barrett and Donald Cook, Monday through Saturday, matinee Wednesday. Beginning July 10, "Night Must Fall."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse. Walter Hampden and Kitty Carlisle in "A Successful Calamity," Monday through Saturday. Beginning July 10, Ethel Barrymore in "Whiteoaks."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater. "You Can't Take It With You." Monday through Saturday, matinee Wednesday. Beginning July 10, "Susan and God."

Framingham — Center Village Hall Players. "Susan and God." Wednesday through Saturday. Beginning July 12, "Candlelight."

Gloucester — Little Theater. Milne's "Ariadne," Friday and Saturday, July 7 and 8.

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater (Moorland Hotel). "Night Must Fall," with Douglass Montgomery. Monday through Saturday. Beginning July 10, "French Without Tears."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marblehead High School. "Olympia," with Dennis King. Monday through Saturday, matinee Wednesday. Beginning July 10, Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in "Spring Meeting."

Nantasket—Samoset Playhouse, beginning July 11 with Sidney Howard's "The Ghost of Yankee Doodle."

Nantucket—At the Siasconset Casino. "Outward Bound," with Morgan Farley, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday.

Rockport—Cape Ann Theater, opening July 13 at Murray Hall with Siftons' "The Doctors."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse. Ruth Gordon in "Here Today." Monday through Saturday, matinee Wednesday.

New Hampshire

Keene—Keene Summer Theater. "What a Life," Monday through Saturday.

New London—New London Players. "Petticoat Fever," Wednesday through Saturday. Beginning July 12, "Susan and God."

Peterborough — Peterborough Players at Stearns Farm. "The Torchbearers," Wednesday through Saturday. Beginning July 12, "The Devil Passes."

Rye Beach—Farragut Players. "Pursuit of Happiness," Tuesday through Saturday. Beginning July 11, "Night Must Fall."

Tamworth—The Barnstormers. "The Circle," Monday and Saturday at Tamworth, Tuesday and Wednesday at Conway, Thursday at Poland Spring, Friday at Wolfeboro. Beginning July 10, "The Vinegar Tree."

Whitefield—The Forty Niners, beginning July 11 at the Chase Barn with "The Circle."

Maine

Harrison—Deertrees Theater. Ethel Barrymore in "Whiteoaks," beginning Monday.

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players. Philip Barry's "Holiday." Tuesday through Saturday, matinee Thursday.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse. "Burlesque" with Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. Monday through Saturday, matinee Friday. Beginning July 10, "End of Summer," with Frances Starr.

Skowhegan—Lakewood Theater. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Monday through Saturday.

Connecticut

Litchfield—Litchfield Hills Theater. "Back Cover," new farce, beginning Tuesday.

Stony Creek — Stony Creek Theater. "Street Scene," beginning Monday "Twentieth Century," with Lenore Ulric, beginning July 11.

Westport—Country Playhouse. "Anna Christie," beginning Monday.

Vermont

Weston — Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen." Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, July 7, 8, and 9.

State College Plans Summer Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 30—Summer activities at Massachusetts State College will get underway Monday, with the opening of the 31st summer session. On Wednesday, July 5, the second annual Nature Guide Schol will open on Cape Cod. Both sessions will end Aug. 12.

The summer school covers the general field of courses. The Nature Guide School, under the direction of Dr. William G. Vinal, Professor of Nature Education, is to be held at Pine Tree Camp in Plymouth. Courses include natural sciences, leadership training, and recreation.

World's Fair Visitors Study Glass and Wood Houses

(Continued from Page 9)

ner, the sleeper has the advantage of fresh air at night, and still be in a warm bedroom in the morning. Plate glass panels can be telescoped almost out of sight during the daytime.

Novelties in Construction

Dark corners and cut-up wall space, long a bug-a-boo of architects, have been avoided throughout the structure by the use of glass blocks and plate glass. This has been done without exposing the interior of the house to outsiders.

Other novel uses of glass include the following:

1. Flesh-tint windows in the living room, to give a feeling of warmth in cold weather, and shut off glare of the sun.

2. A clear plate glass wall along the upstairs terrace preserving the view of the garden below.

3. Garden walls of glass block decorative in quality, and functional in that they give privacy to the living terrace by screening the view from the street.

4. Window sills, baseboards, and kitchen and bathroom walls of Carrara structural glass, a smooth, opaque material highly favored for its cleanliness, beauty, and serviceability.

5. Glass-enclosed planting spaces at the front and rear of the conservatory, acting as decorative screens to shield inside activity and provide a vista through greenery in all seasons.

6. Glass risers on the stairs, providing complete illumination and thus contributing to safety.

Cape Cod Gone West

The so-called Cape Cod cottage that has undergone so many changes in modern construction that one would hardly know its connection with the old-time Cape Codders, has captivated Californians visiting the Golden Gate Exposition. Although a typical New England home and designed by a local architect, Royal Barry Wills, the rambling white cottage with its fat chimney and small-paneled windows has struck a responsive chord in the West.

The house was built by the Western Pine Association, has a fenced-in garden, living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath with a breezeway porch and garage attached.

Garner Called to Speak

BRISTOL, R. I. (AP)—Vice-President John Nance Garner has tentatively accepted an invitation to participate in the Fourth of July celebration in this town, Chairman James F. Meiggs of the holiday celebration committee announces.

Long Holiday Making Travel Largest in Years

The greatest travel movement in years will get under way tonight when thousands of Bostonians, taking advantage of the long Fourth of July week-end holiday, crowd onto trains, steamships, airplanes, and into buses and automobiles for treks either to the mountains, lakes, or seashore, or on to the New York World's Fair.

Reports from the major transportation companies indicate that practically all of Boston is planning on spending the week end away from home. The Boston and Maine and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads say that they will run trains in extra sections to accommodate the throngs. Steamship reservations to New York and to Canadian ports are at a premium. American Airlines announced an increase of 50 per cent in its service to New York and Boston over the holidays. The Boston and Maine Airways is adding extra sections to its Montreal and Maine service.

Bostonians who find it necessary to remain in the city over the holidays will find, however, plenty to keep them entertained. There will be parades, midnight bonfires, field days, and a brilliant array of fireworks.

The majority of Boston's business houses will be opened tomorrow but will close doors all day Monday in order to give employees the benefit of the long week end.

WALTER WOODS says
"This is the year to see America"
National Parks, California, Canadian Rockies etc. Our new Vacation Book has many suggestions to offer. Write or call for it
WOODS TRAVEL SERVICE
80 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON
"Ours is a personal service"

This Summer
GET OUT OF TOWN
But KEEP OUT OF TRAFFIC

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS $1.00 $1.69 to ROUND TRIPS

ENJOY YOUR SUNDAYS WHERE IT'S COOL

Take advantage of the Boston and Maine's *amazingly low* Sunday excursion rates — to the beaches, to the lakes, to the mountains.

Compare the low cost of these excursions — to Cape Ann, to New Hampshire, to Maine — with any other way of getting out of town — and see how much money you save.

Go by Boston and Maine and avoid tiring traffic congestion — arrive there relaxed and ready to have fun — and return home rested and healthy.

For complete information, consult the Boston and Maine Travel Bureau, at the North Station, or your local B. and M. Ticket Agent.

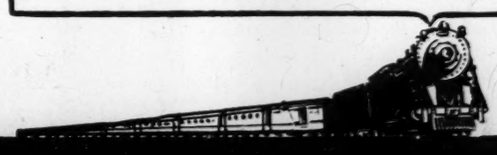
Excursions Every Sunday
TO COOL CAPE ANN
GLOUCESTER–ROCKPORT
$1.00 ROUND TRIP
Children Under 12, ½ Fare
Children Under 5, Free
Leave No. Station — Daylight time
8 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 6 p. m.
Frequent return trains up to 9:40 p. m.
Join the merry throng Sunday—swimming, fishing, boating, Artists' Colony, riding, biking, family picnic, etc.
Every Sunday from June 4th to Sept. 3rd. Also July 4th and Sept. 4th.

Excursions Every Sunday
TO MAINE BEACHES
OLD ORCHARD BEACH
$1.69 ROUND TRIP
Children Under 12, ½ Fare
Children Under 5, Free
Leave No. Station — Daylight time
9 a. m. Returning leave Old Orchard 7:02 p. m.
Also ask about bargain fares to Old Orchard Beach from Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Ipswich, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter and Dover.
Make this a happy, care-free week-end—away from the traffic and the crowds—on the beautiful Maine Coast. Wide beaches—*cool* breezes—and a comfortable, inexpensive trip.
Every Sunday from July 2 to September 3rd. Also July 4 and Sept. 4th.

Excursions Every Sunday
TO THE WEIRS
LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
$1.69 ROUND TRIP
Children Under 12, ½ Fare
Children Under 5, Free
Leave No. Station — Daylight time
9 a. m. Returning leave Weirs, N. H., 4:48 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
Go North — out *beyond* the week-end crowds — where it's cool among the lakes and mountains. Avoid traffic—save money—on a low-rate B. & M. Excursion.
Every Sunday from July 2nd to Sept. 3rd. Also July 4th and Sept 4th.

New Six-Day Service
Except Mondays
TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
"The Mountaineer"
STREAMLINED COMFORT
Ask your Ticket Agent

B and M Special Low ROUND TRIPS for over the 4th
Take advantage of the long week-end 4th of July holiday—a real opportunity for a round trip to any of our northern New England points (or beyond to any point on the Maine Central). B. and M.'s exclusive 3-day round trip tickets save you 25c on every travel dollar—they're only 2c a mile. And our new 60-day round trip tickets, on sale beginning June 30th, will be but slightly higher. They take you farther for less—and travelling by train you eliminate traffic jams.



BOSTON and MAINE

Red Sox Facing Crucial Test Against Yankees in Three Games—Ekwanok Tourney

World Champions Week-End Attraction at Fenway Park

BULLETIN

The second and final game of the Red Sox-Philadelphia series was postponed this afternoon because of rain. The Bees also were rained out in New York.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hampered by pitching that blows hot and cold, mostly the latter, the Red Sox tomorrow undertake the biggest job in all of baseball—a series with the world champion New York Yankees. Although not even the most loyal Hub fans nurse a flickering hope that the Sox can win this American League pennant, they always flock to Fenway Park when the Yanks are there. Every reserved seat has been sold for the Sunday double-header and a great majority are gone for tomorrow's single.

Sporting a 13-game lead with the half-way point in the season only four days away, the Yanks threaten to break all existing records for lapping the field. Says the man in the bleachers: "If they could run up that lead in April, May and June, with Di Maggio on the bench most of the time, what'll they do with Joe in there the rest of the way?"

In Vicinity of .400

As a matter of fact, Di Maggio is having his greatest year at the plate. Because he missed many of the early games, Joe has not been to bat enough times for a regular rating. But one of these days he will appear among the Big Six with an average in the vicinity of .400. Joe will play center field in the All-Star game at Yankee Stadium one week from Tuesday.

The champs went to town on Wednesday at Shibe Park, the scene of countless famous battles, when they hit 13 home runs and shattered several records—as described in this column yesterday. However, at Washington the next afternoon the McCarthy team looked at different pitching. Dutch Leonard, who throws a knuckle ball, beat the champs in 12 innings. In the other half of the twin bill, Rookie Atley Donald went to the rubber for McCarthy and won his ninth straight contest—an abbreviated six-inning affair.

Dahlgren Stars

The current hero of the New York club is smiling Babe Dahlgren, who once played a fancy first base for the Red Sox. In the last four games, including that record-breaking doubleheader at Shibe Park, Lou Gehrig's successor has hit .471, with four homers and a double. Hitting that way, the Babe is the outstanding first sacker in the business. Defensively, there is no one better. In fact, New York critics are now hailing the boy as the greatest fielding first baseman in the history of baseball in the metropolis. Remember Hal Chase?

Every team in the American League except Washington has felt the weight of Yankee monopoly this season. The Senators, by splitting yesterday's doubleheader, retained their slender edge, which now is four victories in seven starts. Against all other outfits the champs have upheld their name. All of which is unusual considering the low position of the Senators in the standing.

Wilson Hit Hard

What Manager Joe Cronin will use for pitching in this approaching Yankee series, nobody knows. When Lefty Grove and Elden Auker turned in those successive shutouts at Washington, there was hope that the entire Boston staff might take a new grip on the rubber. But yesterday, facing the Athletics, Joe's scrambled hurlers were back at their old habits. Jack Wilson, Dennis Galehouse and Jim Bagby all felt the sting of Philadelphia bats without offering much in the way of resistance. Why a fellow like Wilson has turned in only one complete game since the start of the race, is one of the mysteries of the American League.

Caught between the bases . . . The touring Bees made 16 base hits yesterday in snapping the winning streak of the Giants at the Polo Grounds, 8-2 . . . It was MacFayden's fifth triumph . . . By getting a triple and single, Eddie Miller boosted his batting average to .270—a new high for the year . . . He has hit .520 in the most recent five Bee games . . . If Eddie does not play shortstop in the All-Star game, there should be an investigation . . . Buddy Hassett's home run yesterday was his second . . . He hit No. 1 at the Polo Grounds on April 22 . . . Buddy had 72 hits through Thursday's game, but only seven of them were longer than a single . . . In case you are interested, Elbie Fletcher has batted .240 since joining the Pittsburgh Pirates . . . The Bees, in seventh place in the National League, are as close to first place as are the Red Sox, who stand second in the American . . . Each club this morning was 13 games behind the pace.

Stout Inner Defense of Yankees

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right—Red Rolfe, third base; Frank Crosetti, shortstop; Joe Gordon, second base, and Babe Dahlgren, first base.

Tiller Talk

That bunched leadership standing of the Indian Class should receive a shaking up Sunday . . . Chic Graf's Lark and Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona, both Squantum Indians, are tied for the lead . . . Mohawk, leader for three weeks, is only two points astern, while Osseo and Otoe await six points difference to put them with Mohawk.

This week-end's racing and Tuesday's Fourth of July engagements should finally attract the season's late starters . . . Cape Cod's yacht clubs, not officially under way until now, will all hear starting guns booming.

North Shore's junior champion of last year, Richard Meechem of Annisquam Yacht Club, yesterday showed consistent winning form by capturing the Clifford D. Mallory Trophy in the 10th annual interscholastic yacht championships for his school, St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., at the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion.

Meechem's crew consisted of Fred Dent of Greenwich, Conn., and John Lindsay, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., former junior skipper in his own right. Final point standing after the three-race final yesterday: St. Paul's, 15¼; Loomis, 14; Cheshire, 11¼; Belmont Hill, 10¼; Hotchkiss, 9; St. George's, 4. Meechem's record of a first, third and second proved just a mite better than Loomis' two seconds and a third.

Current skipper among Boston Bay yachtsmen is Russ Smollet who sails Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Adams Class boat Claire . . . Smollet, secretary to the Mayor of Quincy, has helmed his boss' boat to three firsts, a second and third in the five inter-club races of the year . . . A year ago, it was Hosea White's Peanut with George Rolt at the tiller who monopolized the Adams Class fleet, but this year Peanut has been left astern in the wake of Claire.

Francis Ouimet Goes Back To Scene of 1914 Triumph

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"All the golfing stars of the country were gathered at Ekwanok for the 20th amateur golf championship of the United States last year, and it was the belief among those who knew that the winner would have to be a topnotcher to go through such a classy field."

So reads Spalding's Official Golf Guide for 1915, and needless to say Spalding's was right. For Francis Ouimet, the pride of Brookline and Woodland Golf Club, stroked his way to his first national amateur championship over the hilly fairways of Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt., just 25 years ago this summer.

Silver Anniversary

This week end Francis Ouimet goes back to play the old course, and the scene will be reminiscent of the day he held his checkered cap in one hand and the championship trophy in the other. For a Ouimet Silver Anniversary Tournament is due to be staged.

All the old stars who played in the 1914 tournament, of course, will not be there. But there will be enough of them to bring back a bit of the flavor. Of local players going back will be Francis, and his present running mate from Woodland, Jesse Guilford, and Ray Gorton of Brae Burn. And these last two played not an inconsequential part in the tournament.

Amateur Champion

Despite the fact that he was amateur champion of New Hampshire in 1910, '12 and '13, Guilford had not quite found the range for his famous "siege gun" shots in national competition. In 1914 he qualified for the national amateur for the first of nine times, and put up a stiff battle before bowing out to Roy D. Webb of Englewood 1 up, 36 holes, in the second round.

Gorton went one round farther than Jesse in that tournament, reaching the quarterfinals. He had already tied William C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, a former national amateur champion, for he medal at 144. In the quarter-finals, Fownes defeated Gorton, but it took him 37 holes to do it. Interesting to note, Ouimet eliminated Fownes in the semifinals, 1 up, 36 holes, before going on to beat the defending champion, Jerry Travers of Upper Montclair, 6 and 5.

Partners

Just how these three will make out this year remains to be seen. Although Francis still plays in local four-ball league competition—with the portly Jesse as his partner—he has just about given up competing in the big tournaments. It would be nice if he could win the affair at Ekwanok this week end, but if he doesn't, he probably will not care. The associations he will renew will make the trip worth while.

There will be an 18-hole qualifying round tomorrow, with 32 places open for match play Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 4th. There will also be the usual consolation flights. The fact that the entrance fee has been eliminated, as well as the announcement that hotels in the vicinity have reduced their rates, will probably make for a large field.

An 8-7 win over Charles River and a seven-point margin over Weston in the final standing gave Brae Burn the championship in the Spring Twilight Four-Ball League yesterday. Winchester, despite its 12-3 victory over Commonwealth, finished one point behind Weston in third place.

The pairing in the final of the invitation four-ball tournament at Tedesco Country Club today found the defending champions, Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River facing Mrs. James Parker of Myopia and Loretta Dee of Tedesco.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Helen Wills Moody and Helen Jacobs, both of California, qualified for Wimbledon's women's singles final by defeating Hilda Sperling and Alice Marble.

Three Years Ago

54,000 at Yankee Stadium saw Yanks beat Red Sox twice, 10-5, 6-3, to boost American League lead to nine and one half games.

Five Years Ago

Bill Bonthron defeated Glenn Cunningham by two feet in National A. A. U. 1,500-meter championship while establishing new world record of 3:48.9.

Wollaston Yacht Club Holds Inter-Club Spotlight Sunday

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The annual inter-club visit of the Wollaston Yacht Club by Boston Bay yachtsmen involving nearly 200 yachts, is a tribute to enterprising youngsters who some six years ago began the renewal of yacht racing interest at the Quincy Bay club and helped place Wollaston on a par with other South Shore organizations.

These youngsters, Roger and Donald Kent, Tom Coleman and John Carleton as their leaders—all under 18 years of age—built their own boats one winter, and the following summer they were racing.

They were shaggy excuses for a racing boat, those Fish boats! About eight feet long, shaped similar to a row boat that hardly would stand the rigors of an inland lake, possessing a small center board box cut into the bottom, and sails that mothers fitted together from worn-out bedroom sheets—nevertheless, they were boats, and the boys raced them.

Throughout that summer, they talked up yachting among their friends and families. They managed to secure a $5 dues fee for juniors like themselves. Then, the next winter, in collaboration with the Stearns Marine Company, they secured a new type of boat, called the Winabout Class, and their début into "big time" racing was launched.

In two years' time, the Winabout Class had been increased to 25, there were 12 Snipes, 14 Snow Birds, eight Fish boats and about five handicap boats racing.

This year, sentiment is gone for the Fish Class. In its stead, are larger yachts—Indians, Winabouts, Snipes.

Sporting Around the Hub

Seeding players in tennis tournaments is always one of the most difficult problems of the committee in charge. Although usually unnoticed by the general public, a tournament which runs true to form according to the seeding list is a feather in the cap of the committee

Tournament Committee for the juniors, girls' and boys' tournament this week at the Longwood Cricket Club should be sporting bright-hued feathers in their derbies. Not only have the seeded players shown themselves true to form as the "guesses" of the committee expected them to do, but the difficult and unwieldly tournament is being finished today, one day ahead of schedule, despite rain.

Yesterday the finals in the younger girls' tournament was completed, defending champion seeded No. 1, Norma Meister, Sharon, winning over Peggy Howe, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Owen McDowell, prominent Columbia University all-round athlete when he graduated in 1934, was named head coach of Newton High School football yesterday, succeeding Ralph Sanborn, who resigned his post to devote more time in the department of physical education. The new coach has been an aid to Lou Little since graduation. He was an end of the Rose Bowl team that defeated Stanford, 7-0 in 1933.

Sanborn quits coaching with one of the finest records in the State. Since 1931, he has coached Newton to three sectional championships, and during that time has won 38 games and tied seven.

Making room for promising youngsters from their minor league farm, the Boston Bruins late yesterday announced the sale of Ray Getliffe, blond left winger of the old Sands-Cowley line, to Les Canadiens. The sale comes as a result of an up-and-down season, when at one point during the winter the Bruins shipped him to their Hershey, Pa., farm.

The Yale-Harvard tennis team, which plays Oxford-Cambridge at Eastbourne, England, Aug. 5-7, sailed from New York today aboard the Mauretania. The team includes Langdon Gilkey, Harvard, captain of the combined forces, David Burt and John Palfrey of Harvard, and Gordon Campbell, William Thorne and Maclead Stephen of Yale.

Their third softball victory in five starts was recorded at the Garden last night by the Boston Olympets, who scored two runs in the ninth inning to edge the Connecticut Yankee Girls of New Haven, 5 to 4. The locals thus atoned for a loss to the New Haven players earlier in the season.

At the same time it was announced that the Metropolitan Softball League will have its inaugural game here next Thursday night. The league will consist of four teams—the Gardenias of Boston, the Totem Poles of Norumbega Park, the Home Service Laundry team from Worcester, and a fourth team, probably to be called the Boston and Maine Girls. The league game will be the first tilt in the usual doubleheader, with the Olympets providing the feature attraction.

N. E. A. A. U. Activities

July 4, 1939

10 A. M.—Track and Field Meet, Franklin Field, Dorchester. Joint auspices New England A. A. A. U. and City of Boston.

1 P. M.—New England A. A. A. U. Championship Swimming Events under the auspices of the Anthony A. A., at Anthony, Rhode Island.

2 P. M.—Ten Miles Road Race, Scratch, under the auspices of the Town of West Rangers, at Harrisville, Rhode Island.

2 P. M.—Ten Miles Road Race, Handicap, under the auspices of the Sons of Italy, Mansfield, Mass.

3 P. M.—Track Events, under the auspices of the Disabled War Veterans, Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury.

6 P. M.—Five Miles Road Race, Scratch, under th auspices of the Town of West Warren. Race from Ware, Mass., to West Warren.

Ten-New England A. A. A. U. athletes to the National Championships in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Seven New England A. A. A. U. athletes representing the Norfolk Y. M. A., to the Pike's Peak run in Colorado.

Registration Committee, J. Frank Fasey, Chairman.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow—Fenway Park—2:30 P. M.

RED SOX vs. NEW YORK

Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Local Box Scores

Bees

June 29

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms rf	6	1	3	6	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	1	2	5	13	0	1
Simmons lf	4	0	3	3	3	0	0
Cooney cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West cf, lf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	1	2	3	1	4	0
Majeski 3b	4	1	0	0	0	4	0
Warstler 3b	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Miller ss	5	2	2	4	2	6	0
Lopez c	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
MacFayden p	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	43	8	16	25	27	15	1
NEW YORK							
Chiozza 3b	5	0	3	3	0	2	1
Jurges ss	5	0	0	0	4	1	0
Danning c	5	0	1	3	4	2	0
Ott, rf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bonura 1b	5	0	0	0	9	0	0
Demaree cf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Ripple lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Kampouris 2b	3	1	1	3	1	3	0
Salvo p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Castleman p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
*Moore	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Lynn p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†O'Dea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	36	2	9	16	27	11	2

*Batted for Castleman in seventh.
†Batted for Lynn in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—8
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Miller 2, Garms 3, Hassett, Chiozza, Moore, Lopez. Two-base hit, Cuccinello. Three-base hits, Miller, Kampouris, Danning. Home runs, Garms, Hassett, Moore. Double plays, Miller and Hassett; Kampouris, Bonura, Jurges and Bonura. Left on bases, New York 12, Boston 11. Bases on balls, of MacFayden 4, off Salvo, off Castleman, off Lynn 1. Strikeouts, by MacFayden, by Lynn. Hits, off Salvo, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Castleman, 9 in 5 2-3 innings; off Lynn, 1 in 1 inning; off Coffman, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by MacFayden (Kampouris). Losing pitcher, Salvo. Time, 2h. 27m. Attendance, 4685. Umpires, Dunn, Pinelli and Reardon.

Red Sox

June 29

PHILA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Lodigiani 3b	5	2	3	4	1	2	0
Siebert 1b	5	1	2	2	15	0	0
Miles rf	5	2	2	3	2	0	0
Johnson lf	5	1	3	6	5	0	0
Hayes c	5	0	2	2	1	1	1
Chapman cf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Gantenbein 2b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Ambler ss	4	1	2	2	1	8	0
Potter p	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
Pippen p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	40	8	17	23	27	17	1
BOSTON							
Carey, 2b	5	1	2	3	2	2	0
Cramer, cf	5	0	2	3	3	1	0
Vosmik, lf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Williams, rf	5	3	3	7	5	0	0
Cronin, ss	5	1	1	1	2	3	0
Finney, 1b	5	0	2	2	11	1	0
Berger, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Peacock, c	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Wilson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galehouse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Doerr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
†Tabor	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	41	6	13	21	27	11	0

*Batted for Galehouse in fifth. †Batted for Bagby in eighth.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	—6

Runs batted in, Lodigiani, Siebert, Miles, Johnson 4, Ambler, Cramer 2, Williams, Cronin, Finney 2. Two-base hits, Lodigiani, Miles, Chapman, Carey, Cramer, Williams. Three-base hit, Cronin. Home runs, Johnson, Williams. Hits off Wilson, 9 in 4 innings, none out in fifth; off Galehouse, 2 in 1 inning; off Bagby, 5 in 3 innings; off Heving, 1 in 1 inning; off Potter, 12 in 7 2-3 innings; off Pippen, 1 in 1 1-3 innings. Left on bases, Philadelphia 8, Boston 9. Stolen bases, Finney. Sacrifice hit, Potter. Base on balls, by Bagby, by Potter, by Pippen. Struck out, by Potter 2. Double plays, Cronin, Carey and Finney; Bagby and Finney. Wild pitch, Potter. Winning pitcher, Potter. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Time, 2h. 1m. Umpires, Pingras, Quinn and McGowan. Attendance, 1900.

Art Luce Day, titled most valuable of the Southeastern League last year, played with Birmingham this season.

All-Eastern Nine Chosen

Harvard and Dartmouth each placed three players, Cornell two, and Yale and Pennsylvania one each on the 1939 all-league team of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, it was announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, Secretary-Treasurer of the League.

Harvard's representation includes Ulysses Lupien, first baseman and league-leading hitter for two years, who was one of the four chosen unanimously. The other three universal choices were George Polzer, Cornell short-stop, who finished second behind Lupien in batting; Walter Sickles, the sensational Cornell sophomore pitcher, and Eddie Collins Jr, Yale center fielder.

Complete Team

The complete team is composed of Lupien, Harvard, 1b; Art Johns, Harvard, 2b; Dick Trexler, Pennsylvania, 3b; Polzer, Cornell, ss; George Hanna, Dartmouth, lf; Collins, Yale, cf; Gus Broberg, Dartmouth, rf; Joe Urban, Dartmouth, c; Sickles, Cornell, p; and Tom Healey, Harvard, p. Broberg was also accorded all-star honors in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League last winter.

Sickles had the best pitching record in the league with six won and two lost. Healey was close behind with six and three. Sickles led in the strikeout department with 44, while Healey worked the greatest number of innings, 76.

League Record

Johns was the league's leading base-stealer, while Lupien's performance in winning the Charles H. Blair Bat for slugging two years in succession is a league record. Trexler was tied for third in hitting.

All seven of the coaches in the league participated in the balloting. They included Bill Clarke, Princeton; Jeff Tesreau, Dartmouth; Joe Wood, Yale; Andy Coakley, Columbia; Dr. Walter Cariss, Pennsylvania; Floyd Stahl, Harvard; and Jim Tatum, Cornell.

First Team	Pos.	Second Team
Lupien, Har.	(14)	1b .1b Stickel, Col. (3)
Johns, Har.	(12)	2b . .2b Diven, Pa. (3)
Trexler, Pa.	(10)	3b .3b Scholl, Pa. (4)
Polzer, Cor.	(14)	ss .ssWoodman, Dart. (3)
Hanna, Dart.	12	lf . . . .lf Hill, Princ. (7)
Collins, Yale	(14)	cf . . .cf Bowen, Cor (3)
Broberg, Dart.	(12)	rf . .rf Brown, Cor. (5)
Urban, Dart.	(12)	c . . . .c Ruddy, Cor (5)
Sickles, Cor	(14)	p. . .p Farber, Princ. (5)
Healey, Har.	(10)	p . . .p Lendo, Dart (4)

Also mentioned — Fulton, Harvard, catcher; Wonson, Dartmouth, Young, Cornell, Curtiss, Harvard, pitcher; Ogden, Pensylvania, Linden, Dartmouth, first base; Murphy, Columbia, second base; Grondahl, Harvard, third base; Reagon, Pensylvania, Moore, Princeton, Cannett, Harvard, Tully, Harvard, Radvilas, Columbia, outfield.

English Cricket

LONDON, June 30 (CP cable)—The touring West Indians and Norfolk, a minor county, played to a draw in a two-day cricket match concluded here yesterday. In other two-day games preceding the big university contest opening Saturday at Lord's, Oxford University and Cambridge University drew with M. C. C. and Surrey respectively.

Close-of-play scores in English matches started Wednesday follow:

West Indies 369; Norfolk 375 for nine wickets (G. Edrich 53, Theobald 70); at Norwich.

M. C. C. 269 for seven, declared, and 199 (Compton 73); Oxford University 339 for six, declared (Lomas 138, Evans 63 not out); at Lord's.

Surrey 276; Cambridge University 364 (Carris 87, Mann 64, Studd 59, Shirriff 51 not out); at the Oval.

Sussex 258 and 147; Derbyshire 198 (Smith 81, Duffield five for 38); at Derby.

Kent 190 (Fagg 64, Smith five for 52) and two for no wickets; Leicestershire 166 (Prentice 58); at Tunbridge Wells.

Worcestershire 310 and 38 for no wickets; Nottinghamshire 357 (Keane 82); at Nottingham.

Essex 181 and 136 for seven; Hampshire 229 (Boyes 53 not out); at Southampton.

Lancashire 249 and 56 for no wickets; Glamorgan 268 (Wooller 67); at Cardiff.

Yorkshire 176 and 105 (Goddard seven for 38); Gloucestershire 168 (Verity seven for 47) and 31 for one wicket; at Bristol.

Spring Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

(Final Standing)

	Points Won	Points Lost
Brae Burn	93	37
Weston	86	64
Winchester	85	65
Charles River	71½	78½
Wellesley	62	88
Commonwealth	52½	97½

Results June 29

Winchester 12, Commonwealth 3.
Brae Burn 8, Charles River 7.
Wellesley 8, Weston 7.

Swims 48 Miles

COPENHAGEN, June 30 (AP)—Eighteen-year-old Jenny Kammersgaard gave up her attempt for a swimming record today after covering 78 kilometers (48.46 miles) in 30h. 45m.

She quit because the current was too strong. The Danish girl set out yesterday to swim from Korsor, on the Island of Zealand, to Grenaa, on the Danish coast about 83 miles north.

Last year she swam the Baltic from Gedser, Denmark, to Niegenhagen, Germany, 37 miles, in 40h. 2m.

College Tennis

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 30 (AP)—Rain forced postponement of the semifinal rounds of the National Intercollegiate tennis tournament today for the second consecutive day. If weather permits, the matches will be played Saturday.

Suburban Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Points Lost
Trapelo	88½	46½
Blue Hill	79½	55½
Needham	75	60
Furnace Brook	72	63
Norfolk	50	85
Wollaston	41	94

Results June 29

Furnace Brook 9½, Norfolk 5½.
Blue Hill 9, Wollaston 6.
Needham 8, Trapelo 7.

Army's West Pointers boast of an 11-man chess team.

Myopia-Danvers To Play Tryout Match Tomorrow

With completion of the eastern leg of the Forbes trophy round-robin just around the corner, Myopia and Danvers poloists will cross mallets tomorrow at Hamilton in a try-out match which will forecast the outcome of their official game the following week.

The game originally scheduled for tomorrow between Myopia and Danvers, which was to decide the eastern Massachusetts candidate for the final match with the western choice, has been delayed a week because of the absence of Danvers' principal player, Arthur Mason Jr.

Competition in the western division for the Forbes trophy preliminaries has been considerably retarded due to a long 16-game schedule being played out by Pittsfield. West Point Officers team has also entered competition for the cup in the western section.

Dedham poloists will disband until fall after their strenuous campaign for the Forbes Cup. Unable to muster their strongest team for a return match with Myopia this week, the team will not assemble again until September when a four-game series is expected to be scheduled.

Myopia is planning a round-robin tournament with three North Shore teams for a July 4 matinee attraction. The games will have no effect on competition for the eastern circuit trophy, but will highlight some of the foremost players in this section.

Crews competed twice in the 1897 Intercollegiate rowing regatta, Cornell winning both races.

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MOONLITE SAIL JULY 7
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Cambridge, Mass., Matron Enters Round Four in All-England Women's Singles Play

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan Defeats British Girl

Today at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, June 30 (AP)—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, petite Cambridge, Mass. matron, entered the fourth round of the women's singles of the all-England tennis championships today with a 6—2, 6—3 defeat of Miss D. A. Huntbach of Great Britain.

As usual, Mrs. Fabyan played copy book tennis and though her English opponent started the match with a love game, she never really had a chance against the American girl's thoughtful game.

Henner Henkel of Germany, seeded fifth, moved into the quarterfinal round of the men's competition by defeating Jacques Brugnon, French veteran, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., already in the fourth round of the singles, moved ahead in the doubles competition by trimming C. F. and F. G. Hill of Great Britain, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., teamed with Billy Yorke of England to justify their No. 2 seeding in the women's doubles. They defeated Lady D. Bouverie and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron of England, 6—2, 6—3.

Two other seeded players, Mrs. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark, No. 3, and Kay Stammers of England, No. 6, joined Mrs. Fabyan in the fourth round of the women's singles. Mrs. Sperling defeated Miss D. M. Wood of Great Britain, 6—3, 6—1 and Miss Stammers eliminated Miss N. B. Brown, also of Great Britain, 6—2, 6—2.

School Teacher Steals Show Again

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Gene Smith, the big, beaming Berkeley (Calif.) English teacher; Bobby Riggs of Chicago, and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., entered the fourth round of Wimbledon's international singles tennis championship yesterday, but Smith had to stay after school to do it.

The schoolmaster made his début on the center court by beating Franz Cejnar of Bohemia and Moravia, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 1—6, 6—1, in a two-hour battle.

Riggs scraped through against Camille Malfroy of New Zealand, 8—6, 11—9, 6—2, and Cooke thrashed G. Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish giant, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4, but anyway you figure it this still is Smith's story.

Serves Flash By

He arrived yesterday on the center court, where even veterans are supposed to falter, and proceeded to play as if it were his own backyard. Cejnar just crouched there on the baseline and waved at the Californian's serves as they went past, and after 35 minutes Smith had won the first two sets.

At the end of the second, the schoolmaster almost swung his right elbow out of joint. So he eased off a bit, Cejnar at the same time lifted his game, and the European took the next two sets to square the match. At about this point Smith already was being counted out, but he blasted over a love game at the start of the fifth set, gave Cejnar only one point in the next game, and from then on stormed the net to gain his second major victory.

He had beaten Roderich Menzel of Germany the day before.

Smith isn't likely to win this tournament. But he's having a lot of fun on his sightseeing tour and probably will win one more match before Ferenc Puncec, the Yugoslavian who is seeded fourth, gets him in the quarter-finals.

Five Seeds Advance

Five seeded players — Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, No. 1; Riggs, No. 2; Puncec, No. 4; Henner Henkel, No. 5, and Cooke, No. 6—came through to the last sixteen. But Ignacy Tloczynski of Poland, who was seeded last, went out before Ghaus Mohammed of India, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

The longer the tournament goes, the more it looks as if Riggs, Cooke or Henkel, the German Davis Cup star, will win. Riggs potentially is the best in the field, but against Malfroy he again boggled around, mis-hitting the easiest sort of shots. Just the same, he is good enough in patches to keep experts thinking he'll win.

Austin likewise is well off form. He labored through two sets against J. Drobny of Bohemia and Moravia and won them, 7—5, 9—7, and after that Drobny retired. To date Bunny certainly hasn't looked good enough to get past Cooke in the quarter-finals.

Men's Singles

Third Round—Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4; Ferenc Puncec, Yugoslavia, defeated Don MacPhail, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5; Henner Henkel, Germany, defeated Lawrence Shaffi, Great Britain, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; M. D. Deloford, Great Britain, defeated Demeter Mitic, Yugoslavia, 7—5, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3; J. S. Oliff, Great Britain, defeated I. G. Collins, Great Britain, 8—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4; Bobby Riggs, Chicago, defeated Camille E. Malfroy, New Zealand, 8—6, 11—9, 6—2; Eugene Smith, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Franz Cejnar, Bohemia and Moravia, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 1—6, 6—1; Franz Kukuljevic, Yugoslavia, defeated W. C. Choy China, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4; Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated Giorgio De Stefani, Italy, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4; Ronald Shaves, England, defeated J. Siba, Bohemia and Moravia, 7—5, 6—4, 9—7; H. W. Austin, England, defeated J. Drobny, Bohemia and Moravia, 7—5, 9—7, (Drobney retired); Shaus Mohammed, India, defeated Ignacy Tloczynski, Poland, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Doubles

First Round—Mrs. S. H. Hammersley and Kay Stammers, Great Britain, defeated Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, and Mme. Rene Mathieu, France, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. D. L. Little and Mrs. D. F. Cartwright, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, 7—5, 6—2; Alice Marble, San Francisco, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mrs. V. Burr and Mrs. E. S. Law, England, 6—1, 6—1; Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., and Mlle. C. Somogyi, Rumania, defeated Mrs. C. P. Brutton and Mrs. E. G. MacPherson-Grant, England, 6—4, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles

First Round—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated Mrs. D. L. Little and G. Patrick Hughes, Great Britain, 5—7, 6—0, 6—4; Don MacPhail and Mrs. R. T. Ellis, Great Britain, defeated Bill Robertson, Los Angeles, and Mrs. E. C. Peters, Great Britain, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4; Hans Van Swol, Holland, and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., won by default from Charles Hare and Ruth Mary Hardwick, Great Britain.

Vernon Kohler, Springfield moundsman, last year was strikeout leader of the Mountain State League.

Mrs. Blandie Wolfe broke 97 of 100 targets to win the women's amateur trapshoot championship.

Playing Under Glare of Wimbledon's Spotlight

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Left: Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., who is expected to meet Bunny Austin in quarter-finals July 1. Right: Alice Marble, San Francisco (left), and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., who are defending their doubles title. Lower: Bobby Riggs of Chicago, who is still the best American hope to win men's singles despite early showing.

Qualifying Sites Announced For 1939 National Amateur

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The United States Golf Association, having eliminated four of the districts used last year, announced yesterday that sectional qualifying trials for the 1939 amateur championship will be held at 28 points. The championship will be played Sept. 11-16 at the North Shore Country Club, Glenview, Ill., and the sectional tests, at 36 holes, on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Trials at Indianapolis, Louisville, Huntington, W. Va., and Honolulu have been struck from the list. Honolulu was eliminated because, in the past, few of its qualifiers have been able to make the trip to the championship. However, the U. S. G. A. Executive Committee will consider granting a place in the 170-man championship field to any player recommended by the Hawaiian Golf Association.

Four Changes

In addition to the reductions, four other changes have been made. The Middle Atlantic trials will be held at Baltimo. instead of Washington; those for the Carolinas have been shifted from Greensboro, N. C., to Linville, N. C.; the New England trials will be held at Boston instead of Providence, R. I., and those for the Pacific Northwest at Portland, Ore., instead of Seattle.

Willie Turnesa, who blasted his way out of Oakmont's sand traps to win the title last year, will be exempt from the qualifying play, as will all other eligible former winners. The number of places to be awarded each district will not be determined until after the entries close on Monday, Aug. 14.

Qualifying Points

In the championship itself, the 130 low scorers and ties in the first 18-hole qualifying round will continue play in the second. The 64 low scorers for the 36 holes will go into matcch play.

The list of qualifying points:

California, Lakeside G. C., Hollywood and San Francisco G. C.; Colorado, Lakewood C. C., Edgewater; Florida, Palma Ceia G. C., Tampa; Georgia, Atlanta Athletic Club (East Lake course); Illinois, Olympia Fields C. C.; Louisiana, New Orleans C. C.; Maryland, Baltimore C. C. (Five Farms course); Massachusetts, Brae Burn C. C., West Newton; Michigan, Oakland Hills C. C., Birmingham; Minnesota, Golden Valley G. C., Minneapolis; Missouri, Blue Hills Club, Kansas City, and Normandie G. C., St. Louis; Nebraska, Omaha Field Club; New York, Schuyler Meadows Club, Loudonville (Albany), Country Club of Buffalo, and Winged Foot G. C., Mamaroneck; North Carolina G. C., Warrensville; Oklahoma, Oakhurst G. C., Tulsa; Oregon, Alderwood C. C., Portland; Pensylvania, Cedarbrook C. C., Mount Airy, and Pittsburgh Field Club; Tennessee, Memphis C. C.; Texas, Brook Hollow G. C., Dallas; Utah, Ogden G. and C. C.; Wisconsin, Blue Mount G. and C. C., Milwaukee.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Clark Griffith may try to introduce wholesale night ball into the American League. . . They say he has a plan calling for each club to play under the lights five times weekly between June 15 and Sept. 15—an average of 65 games per club. . . . The Shelby (N. C.) Club of the Carolina League sent out engraved invitations to the wedding of one of its pitchers, John Franklin Radler, to Miss Elizabeth Christman, at the Shelby Ball Park tonight . . . (no increase in prices).

If Wisconsin comes up with Howard Barrons, All-Michigan fullback from Calumet High, Fritz Crisler and Co. will have plenty of mail to answer. . . Roland Caranci, who has been awarded nine successive letters by Boulder (Colo.) High, has to wear some of 'em on his back. . . . Four stars to the Sporting News for its dandy baseball centennial edition.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Arnovich,	Phillies	58	222	37	87	.393
Bonura,	Giants	61	226	49	83	.367
Foxx,	Red Sox	50	187	48	66	.353
McQuinn,	Browns	62	254	48	89	.350
Lewis,	Senators	60	235	41	81	.345
McCormick,	Reds	60	237	43	80	.338

Previous to Babe Ruth, no baseball player had made as many as three home runs in a single World Series.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results June 29

International League

No games played; rain.

American Association

St. Paul 11, Kansas City 6.
Toledo 7, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 3, Columbus 2.
Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 4.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 3, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 0.
Portland 4, San Diego 3.
Seattle 6, Sacramento 5.

Texas League

Shreveport 18, Beaumont 6.
Dallas-Tulsa, postponed, rain.
Fort Worth 7, Oklahoma City 2.
Houston 4, San Antonio 3.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 4-7, Birmingham 1-5.
Atlanta 7, New Orleans 2.
Knoxville 9-3, Little Rock 5-2.
Memphis 9, Nashville 1.

Eastern League

Scranton 6-3, Springfield 3-0.
Elmira 2, Binghamton 0.
Others postponed, rain.

White Sox Purchase

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox announced last night the purchase of Third Baseman Robert Kennedy from Shreveport of the Texas League. He will report next spring.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	38	22	.633
New York	35	28	.556
St. Louis	33	27	.550
Chicago	34	30	.531
Brooklyn	29	29	.500
Pittsburgh	27	31	.446
Boston	25	35	.417
Philadelphia	19	38	.333

Results June 29

Boston 8, New York 2.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 6.
Only games played.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	14	.778
Boston	33	24	.579
Cleveland	33	29	.532
Detroit	33	30	.524
Chicago	31	29	.517
Philadelphia	26	37	.413
Washington	25	41	.379
St. Louis	18	44	.290

Results June 29

Philadelphia 8, Boston 6.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 3.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 5.
Washington 2, New York 1 (12 innings)
New York 7, Washington 0 (6 innings)
Detroit at Cleveland, rain.

Compass Points Represented In Collegiate Golf

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 30 (AP)—The national collegiate golf field of 181 starters was down to a foursome today, with the four principal points of the compass still represented.

Paired for the 36-hole semifinals over the Wakonda course here were H. R. Merritt of Yale and Warren Berl of Stanford in the upper bracket and Billy Hall of Iowa State and Vincent D'Antoni of Tulane in the lower division.

North vs. South

The galleries immediately nominated Hall to carry the North's colors in his match today against the durable Southerner, D'Antoni. Similarly played up was the "East is East and West is West" sectional angle of the Merritt-Berl battle.

Today's victors battle it out for the national championship over 36 holes tomorrow.

Berl, regarded by Coach Eddie Twiggs as a worthy successor to Lawson Little in Stanford golf tradition, established himself as a favorite when he cooly eliminated Bert McDowell of Louisiana State yesterday by 2-and-1 count. McDowell lost the 1938 finals match to Johnny Burke of Georgetown on the 37th green.

Five Over Fours

The Far Westerner is only five fours for 105 holes of tournament play. A 19-year-old sophomore, he is the youngest player of the surviving quartet. There is nothing adolescent, however, about the machinelike manner in which he mowed down his opponents in the first four rounds here.

His closest call to date was a 19th hole first round victory over Charles Evans of Ohio State after they had completed the regulation 18 with two cards of 70, two under par.

Lived on Course

Billy Hall, the Iowa hope in the lower bracket, is a former State amateur champion. He almost literally has lived on a course, since the back door of his home at Boone, Iowa, opens out onto a golf links.

For three days running now, Rennie Merritt, captain of the Yale golf team, has made train reservations home, only to have to cancel them as he continued to win. It's probably a good thing for him from a laundry standpoint that the tournament lasts only one week and not two.

He sent his luggage home yesterday with some Yale teammates.

Conn. Title to Kosinski

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., June 30 (AP)—Tony Kosinski of Bridgeport won the Connecticut amateur golf championship yesterday by defeating Bill Schappa of Wethersfield, 4 and 3, in the 36-hole final at the Wampanoag Country Club.

Kosinski had previously won the title in 1934 and 1937.

The 1938 champion, Dick Chapman of Greenwich, who recently won the French amateur title and went to the semifinals in the British amateur, was eliminated in the first round of match play.

Even Par Shot By Patty Berg In Tournament

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 30 (AP)—Obstacles barring the path of favorites in the 13th annual women's Trans-Mississippi golf tournament will get harder from now on—the obstacles being the favorites themselves.

As was expected, Patty Berg of Minneapolis, defending champion, made short work of Jo MacRace of Ames, Iowa, in her second-round match, 7 and 5. Miss Berg shot even women's par through the 13 holes to continue an outstanding exhibition of golf which started Tuesday when she won the medal with a record 74.

Georgetown's 1938 eleven went unbeaten and untied with 185 points scored over eight opponents.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Collins Advises Young Coaches

Eddie Collins, one of the greatest infielders ever developed in the American League and present front-office boss of the Boston Red Sox, was speaking before a group of young baseball coaches at Boston College.

"I have discovered that the major mistake of most high school and college coaches," said the former second baseman, "is their tendency to place too much stress on inside baseball. It is my opinion that this 'inside' angle has always been exaggerated. Drill your boys thoroughly in fundamentals

Teach Fundamentals

"Most of the kids we pick up off the sandlots are not familiar with the fundamentals," Eddie continued. "That is why we recently took Herb Pennock off the coaching lines and sent him on a tour of the minors. It is Herb's job to spend time with each of our minor-league clubs, teaching the young fellows the finer points of pitching. In this way, pitchers will be more completely schooled by the time they are ready for a trial in the American League."

One of the coaches asked Collins how many signals he thought the shortstop and second baseman should have.

"The more thoroughly the shortstop and second baseman understand each other's play, the less necessity there is for signals," said Eddie. "If both men know the fundamentals and have a fair idea what the other fellow will do in various situations, there is no need for a flock of signals. A complete understanding between those two men in the middle of the infield is necessary to the success of a ball club, but this understanding can be attained by constant practice and without the use of signals.

Minimum of Signs

"The only situation in which the shortstop and second baseman need signs," Collins went on, "is when there is a runner on first base and somebody has to cover second if he goes down. The second baseman is in the best position to give the sign. And the shortstop can look for it without taking his eyes too far away from the runner. If the second baseman had to look toward short for the signal, it would mean turning his head away from first base. There are any number of ways the fielders can let each other know what is going on. But the more simple the signs, the better."

Somebody wanted to know about double plays.

"Teaching a young second baseman to get over to the bag as quickly as possible," Collins said, "is far more important than trying to tell him which foot to touch it with. When there is a runner on first base, the second baseman should play closer to the bag than he does ordinarily. And when he pivots on a double play, I believe he should turn on whatever foot is easiest for him. I can honestly say that I could pivot just as well on one foot, as I could on the other.

Stay Close to Bag

"When pivoting on a double play started by the third baseman, I always approached second base in a semi-circle. Therefore, I would be in a direct line with the throw from third several steps before reaching the bag. I was a better target for the third baseman, lessening the possibility of a wild throw.

"Above all," said the Red Sox general manager in conclusion, "always hang around that bag unless it is your job to make a relay. Nobody ever made a putout at second base unless he was on the bag. That goes for the shortstop, as well."

After Collins sat down, Charley Berry, bull pen coach of the Philadelphia Athletics, took the speaker's platform and talked about pitching and catching.

"You can teach a young pitcher how to throw a curve and change of pace, but you can't teach him how to throw that fast ball," said Charley. "If he hasn't got that high hard one, he might just as well change to some other position."

Berry pointed out that learning the fundamentals was more important to a young hurler, than to any other specialist. "If he can't deliver every pitch with practically the same motion; if he can't hold runners close to the bases; if he can't field his position, he'll never get as far as the major leagues.

"Also," Berry went on, "I've always maintained that if a pitcher can learn to bunt, he'll win four or five more games a year. In the spring, Connie Mack won't let his pitchers hit during the first two weeks of training. He makes them lay down every ball. And when you bunt, make sure you advance that runner. Never mind trying to get yourself a base hit. The idea behind a sacrifice is to give yourself up. But it's not easy. Expert bunting comes only after many hours of practice."

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	822,580
1939 volume to date	108,176,405
1938 volume to date	114,580,048

Selected Stocks Rally Fractions To Over a Point

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—After a series of slip-shod rallies and retreats, the stock market took a longer shot at recovery in the final hour today under leadership of aircrafts, steels and motors.

The belated and selective comeback gave favorites a lift of fractions to more than a point, although many issues were behind minus signs at the close.

Dealings were rather slow, compared with the preceding session, transfers approximating 600,000 shares.

Notwithstanding continuance of war tension abroad and considerable confusion over the congressional monetary battle, some traders reinstated commitments at the start, brokers said, on the theory the list had been "oversold." At any rate, business news remained encouraging and it was suggested there might be more smoke than fire on the European front.

Among stocks posting modest advances — some eventually slipped—were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Boeing, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, Anaconda, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, American Can, du Pont, Philip Morris, and Loft.

Inclined to lag throughout were Eastman Kodak, American Smelting, North American, Johns-Manville, International Harvester and Allied Chemical.

Bonds Continue Decline

Bonds continued to retreat today. Pace-setters had lost fractions to 2 or more points as the final hour got under way.

U. S. Governments followed the general market pattern with declines ranging to around 20-32d point where registered on slim selling.

The market shied away from foreign dollar loans pending further decisive steps affecting Danzig.

Hard hit in the corporate division were loans of Southern Railway, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Commonwealth Edison, Illinois Central, International Telephone and N. Y. Central.

Among a smattering of small gainers were Portland General Electric 41/2s and Consolidated Oil convertible 31/2s.

Wheat, Corn Prices Decline in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Selling of futures contracts calling for delivery of grain next month unsettled the wheat and corn markets today. Prices dropped a cent or more a bushel.

July wheat fell almost 2 cents at one stage while July corn declined more than a cent to 463/8, lowest in five years. Reports of prospects of heavy delivery of actual grain on those contracts tomorrow caused much of the selling but wheat also was depressed by weak foreign markets and improved harvest weather in the southwest.

Before the close prices rallied fractionally.

Wheat closed 1/2-1/4 lower than yesterday, July 70 1/2-3/8, September 72-72 1/8; corn 1/4-3/4 down, July 467/8-47, September 487/8-49; oats 1/2-7/8 lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock market prices closed mostly lower today, although trading was extremely restricted. The industrial section was strengthened by the Distillers Ltd., dividend announcement and expectations of favorable unemployment returns next Monday. British gilt-edged funds moved irregularly and the trans-Atlantic section closed steady.

Paris—Price movements were mixed in the bourse today and final quotations were generally lower. French rentes reacted 55 to 60 centimes and the steel, electrical and industrial groups were down. Suez Canal lost more than 100 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat weakened in today's market, closing at the lows of the day and 7/8 to 1d down. Increased Argentine shippers' offerings and favorable crop and weather reports started a heavy liquidating movement.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, June 30

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68 3/4	$4.68 3/4		$8.2397
Cables	4.68 3/4	4.68 3/4		8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265		$$
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1701		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2253	.2254		$
Italy—lira	.0526††	.0526††		.0526
Germany—mark	.4010	.4012		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309		$
Sweden—krona	.2410	.2411		.4537
Norway—krone	.2352	.2353		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090		.4537
Spain—peseta	.1125††			$
Greece—drachma	.0086††	.0086††		.0220
Finland—finn k	.0207	.0207		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885		.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0427	.0427		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072		.0101‡
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso*	.2315	.2315		.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0510	.0510		.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350		.2060
Peru—sol	.1775	.1725		.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3675	.3675		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731		.8440
India—rupee	.3493	.3497		.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2887½	.2894		*
Shanghai—dol	.1287½	.1294		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5470	.5470		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.1850††	.1850††		§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Nominal. §§Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
643/4	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	573/4	571/2	571/2	−1 1/2
45	31 1/2	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	Jun 28
11	63/4	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	67/8	67/8	67/8	− 1/8
25	19 1/2	Adam-Mill (1/2g)	1	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jun 29
27 1/2	19 1/4	Addressog (1.40)	1	203/8	203/8	203/8	Jun 29
653/8	45 1/4	Air-Reduct (1a)	4	48	463/4	463/4	− 1/2
1 1/8	3/4	Air-Way El Ap	2	3/4	3/4	3/4	Jun 29
10	65/8	AlaskaJun(.60g)	*1	71/8	71/8	71/8	
1 1/4	3/4	Alleghany Corp	17	3/4	3/4	3/4	Jun 29
123/4	5	Alleg pf xw	1	5	5	5	Jun 29
147/8	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	61/4	61/8	61/4	+ 1/4
133/8	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	5	51/8	5	5	
19	8	Alleg pr pf	3	8	8	8	Jun 29
281/4	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	15	143/4	143/4	+ 1/4
11 1/2	63/4	Allen Industries	2	71/2	71/2	71/2	
193	151 1/2	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	161	160	160	−2
131/8	10	Allied Kid (1/2)	2	113/8	113/8	113/8	Jun 26
135/8	9 1/2	Allied Mills(3/4g)	1	111/8	111/8	111/8	Jun 29
113/8	6	Allied Stores	29	8	73/8	8	+ 3/8
70	54 1/2	Allied St pf (5)	1	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	Jun 29
483/8	28	Allis-Ch M (1/2g)	13	321/4	313/4	32	+ 1/8
197/8	123/4	Alpha Cem (3/4g)	6	153/4	153/8	153/4	
23/8	1 1/4	Amal Leather	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
19	13 1/2	Amal Leath pf	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	+1
24 1/4	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18	18	18	Jun 27
32	16 3/4	Am Airlines	9	27 1/4	26 1/8	27 1/4	+1 1/4
173/4	10 3/4	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	113/8	103/4	111/8	Jun 29
8	37/8	Am Bosch	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
54 1/2	31 3/4	Am Br Sh (1/2g)	3	36 3/8	36 1/2	36 3/8	− 3/8
100 3/8	83 1/4	Am Can (4)	5	94	91 1/2	94	+ 3 1/8
178 1/2	167 1/2	Am Can pf (7)	2	174 7/8	174	174 7/8	Jun 28
35	17 1/2	Am Car & Fdy	6	19	18 1/4	19	+ 1/2
55	32	Am Car pf	3	36	36	36	−2
24 1/2	13 1/2	Am Ch&C(.30g)	3	15 1/8	15 1/8	15 1/8	+ 1/8
115 1/8	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	Jun 21
124	109 1/2	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123	123	123	−1
83/4	5 1/4	Am Colortype	2	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	Jun 26
11 1/8	5 3/4	Am Com Alco	2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	− 1/4
10 1/2	6 1/4	Am Crystal Sug	1	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	− 1/8
5 3/8	2 3/8	Am Encaus Til	2	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	− 1/4
6	4 3/4	Am European	1	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	Jun 14
3 5/8	2	Am & For Pow	1	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/8	
173/8	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	−1 1/4
20 1/2	12 1/4	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4
9 3/4	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	− 1/4
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
5 1/4	27/8	Am Hide & Lea	5	3 3/8	3 1/2	3 1/2	
35 1/2	25 3/8	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	−2
51	41 3/4	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/2
25/8	1 3/8	Am Ice	1	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/8	
22 1/2	14 1/2	Am Ice pf	1	20	20	20	− 1/4
73/4	4 1/4	Am Internation'l	5	4 5/8	4 1/2	4 5/8	
30 3/8	14 3/8	Am Locomotive	12	15 3/4	15 1/8	15 3/4	+ 1/4
79 1/2	45 1/4	Am Locomot pf	3	45	43	43	−2 1/4
15 3/4	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	11 7/8	11 5/8	11 7/8	− 1/8
4 1/2	2 1/8	Am M & Metal	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
40 1/8	26 3/8	Am Metal (1/4g)	5	28 1/4	27 3/8	27 3/8	− 7/8
124 1/2	117 1/2	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 29
7	3 3/8	Am Power & L	11	37/8	3 3/4	37/8	− 1/8
49 3/4	32	AP&L 6pf (2 1/4k)	5	36 1/4	35 3/4	36 1/4	+1
44 3/4	28	AP&L 5pf (1 7/8k)	7	31 3/8	31	31 1/4	− 1/4
18 3/8	10 1/8	Am Rad & St S	27	11 1/2	11 1/8	11 1/2	+ 1/4
22 3/4	11 7/8	Am Roll Mill	10	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4	− 7/8
72 1/2	50	Am Roll Mill pf	4	54 1/4	52 1/2	54 1/4	+1 1/4
15 3/8	11 3/8	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12	11 3/4	11 3/4	− 1/2
20	10 7/8	Am Seat (1/2e)	1	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	− 1/4
53 3/8	35 1/2	Am Sm&R(1 1/2g)	20	38 7/8	37 3/4	38 1/4	− 5/8
140	129 1/2	Am S & R pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Jun 29
68	59 1/2	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65 3/8	65 3/8	65 3/8	Jun 27
41	20 1/4	Am Steel Fdrs	12	21 7/8	20 3/4	21 7/8	+ 3/4
13 1/8	8 1/4	Am Stores	3	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/8	− 1/8
14 1/2	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	11	11	11	Jun 29
22 1/2	15 1/4	Am Sugar Ref	2	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	Jun 29
91 7/8	75 1/8	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun 29
18 1/2	14 1/2	Am Sum T (1)	1	15 3/4	15 3/4	15 3/4	Jun 29
170 1/8	148	Am T & T (9)	8	157 1/4	156 3/8	157 1/4	+1
87 1/2	73	Am Tobacco (5)	8	80 1/4	80	80	− 1/2
89 3/4	75 1/2	Am Tob B (5)	10	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	+ 3/4
153 1/4	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149 3/4	149 3/4	149 3/4	− 1/8
83/8	4 1/2	Am Type Fdrs	2	5	5	5	
14 3/8	8 1/8	Am Water Wks	14	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 3/4	+ 1/4
93 1/2	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun 20
6 3/4	3 5/8	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	Jun 29
43 1/2	28 3/8	Am Woolen pf	3	31	31	31	Jun 29
7 3/4	4 1/8	Am Zinc L & S	7	4 3/8	4 1/4	4 3/8	+ 1/8
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36 1/4	20 3/4	Anaconda (1/2g)	65	22 1/2	21 5/8	22 1/2	+1
54 7/8	35	Anacon W & C	1	37 1/8	37 1/8	37 1/8	Jun 28
24 7/8	13 1/2	Anchor H (.30g)	12	22 1/8	21 3/4	22 1/8	+ 1/8
15 5/8	8 3/4	Andes Copper	2	9	9	9	Jun 29
2 1/2	1 1/2	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29 1/2	21	Arch-D-M (1/2g)	2	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/2
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	Jun 29
6 1/8	3 3/4	Armour Ill	9	4	3 7/8	3 7/8	
52	33 3/4	Armour Ill pr pf	2	36 1/4	35 1/2	35 1/2	Jun 29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33 1/2	Arm Cork (1/2g)	7	35	34	34 1/2	− 1/2
13	9 1/8	Arnold C (1/2g)	2	10 3/8	10	10	Jun 29
10 3/8	5 3/8	Artloom Corp	4	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	− 1/4
10 3/8	5 5/8	Assd Dry Goods	2	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/8	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jun 27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun 23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jun 29
42 7/8	23 1/2	Atch T & S F	18	25 1/2	24 1/8	25 1/4	+ 3/4
71	51 7/8	AT&SF pf (3 1/2g)	3	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	− 1/4
30 1/8	15	Atl Coast Line	7	16	16	16	
10 1/2	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	−1 3/8
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	2	11	10 3/4	10 3/4	− 3/4
23 1/2	18 1/2	Atl Refining (1)	4	19 7/8	19 3/8	19 3/4	+ 1/8
110 1/2	104 1/4	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jun 29
8 3/4	7	Atlas Corp (1/4g)	2	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	
47 3/4	43 3/8	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	44 7/8	44 7/8	44 7/8	− 1/8
66 3/4	50 5/8	Atlas Plow (1g)	2	52	51	52	Jun 29
6 1/2	4 1/4	Atlas Tack	2	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	Jun 20
4 5/8	2	Auburn Auto	2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	− 1/4
3 7/8	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	− 3/8
8 7/8	3 3/4	Aviation Corp	34	4	3 3/4	3 7/8	+ 1/8

B

17 3/8	9 1/4	Bald Loco ct	23	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/8	+ 3/8
8 3/4	4 1/2	Balt & Ohio	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	− 1/8
10 3/8	5	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5 3/8	5 1/4	5 3/8	− 1/8
30 1/2	19	Bang & Ar (2 1/2)	1	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	Jun 29
21 1/2	10 7/8	Barber Asphalt	4	11 3/8	11	11	− 3/8
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	Jun 29
19 1/2	12 3/8	Barnsdall Oil (1)	11	13	12 3/4	12 3/4	− 1/4
22 1/4	15 1/4	Bayuk Cig (3/4)	6	20	19	19	Jun 29
23 1/2	17	Beat Cream (1a)	6	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	
102 1/8	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	Jun 22
126	113 1/2	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun 28
8 7/8	7 1/4	Belding-He (.70)	5	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	
73 3/8	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	M'y 18
29 3/4	16 3/8	Bendix Av (1/4g)	43	21 1/8	20 1/4	21 1/8	+ 1/2
21 1/2	17 7/8	Ben Ind L (.90g)	8	19 3/8	19 3/8	19 3/8	− 1/8
54 3/4	48 1/4	Ben IndLpf(2 1/2)	5	53	52 1/2	52	Jun 29
17 1/4	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	47	47	47	−1 1/4
80	51	Beth Steel	48	52 3/8	50 1/4	51 7/8	+ 7/8
18	15 1/2	Beth S 5% pf (1)	25	16 7/8	16 1/2	16 1/2	− 1/2
115	99 1/4	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	107	106	106	−1
27	15 3/8	Bigelow-Sanf	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
22 1/8	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/4
17 3/4	8 1/2	Blaw-Knox	10	9	9	9 1/8	
34 3/4	17 3/8	Boeing Airplane	35	19 3/8	18	19	+1 1/8
28 1/2	16 1/4	BohnA&Br(1 2/3g)	2	20	19	19 3/4	−1 1/4
22	12 1/2	Bond Strs (.80)	3	20	19 3/4	20	+ 5/8
21 3/8	16 1/2	Borden Co (.60g)	21	20 3/8	19 3/4	20	− 1/8
32	18 3/4	Borg-War (1 2/3g)	15	21 3/8	21 1/8	21 3/8	+ 1/8
2 3/4	1 1/2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun 20
27 3/4	19 1/2	Bower Roll B (2)	5	25 1/4	25	25	
7 3/4	5 1/2	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	6 5/8	6 3/8	6 3/8	+ 1/8
15 7/8	8 1/4	Bridgeport Br	13	9	8 3/4	9	
31 7/8	16 1/4	Briggs Mfg (1 5/8g)	19	18 1/2	18	18 1/4	+ 1/4
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	37 3/4	37 5/8	37 5/8	− 7/8
50	43 1/4	Bristol M (2.40)	10	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2	Jun 29
2	1 1/8	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	
10 1/2	5 1/8	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	5	9	8 3/4	9	
13 7/8	7 3/8	Bkly-Man Tr	16	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 3/8
43 1/2	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	5	39 1/2	38	38 3/4	+ 1/4
24 3/8	13 3/8	Bkly Un G (1 4/5g)	*14	20 3/8	19 7/8	20 3/8	− 1/8
36	31 1/2	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun 23
15 1/4	9 3/8	Bruns-Bal (1/2g)	7	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 3/8	− 1/8
13 1/8	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	7 7/8	7 5/8	7 5/8	
8	4	Budd Mfg	31	4 1/8	4	4 1/8	
5 3/8	3	Budd Wheel	2	3 3/4	3 5/8	3 5/8	− 1/8
30	16	Bullard Co	1	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	Jun 29
34 1/4	21 1/2	Bulova Wat (2)	2	24	24	24	
15 3/8	11 1/2	Buring Mills (1)	13	13 1/2	13 1/8	13 1/8	− 7/8
18 3/4	11 1/4	Burr Add (.20g)	24	11 1/2	11	11	−1
23	1	Bush Terminal	1	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	Jun 29
91	57	Butler Br (.15g)	3	6 5/8	6 1/2	6 5/8	+ 1/8
23 3/4	18 7/8	But Bros pf(1 1/2)	2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	− 3/8
4 1/4	2 1/2	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
13 1/4	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	8 7/8	8 1/2	8 3/4	
17 7/8	11 1/2	Byron Jack (1)	2	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	− 7/8

C

20 3/8	13 1/4	Calif Packing	2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/8	48 1/2	Calif P Lt (2 1/2)	1	52	52	52	Jun 26
2 1/8	5/8	Callahan Z-Lead	23	7/8	7/8	7/8	
8 3/8	5	Calumet & Hec	6	5 1/8	5	5 1/8	+ 1/8
17 3/4	9 1/8	Campbell Wyant	2	10	9 3/4	10	Jun 29
20 3/8	12	Can Dry G Ale	17	16 1/4	15 3/8	16 1/4	+ 3/8
6 1/4	3 1/2	Canad Pacific	29	4	3 7/8	3 7/8	− 1/8
34 1/2	29 3/4	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Jun 29
7 3/8	4 1/2	Capital Ad A	1	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	− 1/4
20 1/2	13 7/8	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Jun 29
3 7/8	2 1/2	Car & Gen (.10g)	21	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
94 1/2	66	Case (J I)(Co5e)	3	71 1/2	71	71	−1
55	38 1/2	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/4
107 1/8	103 1/2	Caterpil T pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jun 23
24 3/8	13 5/8	Celanese Corp	50	21 3/8	20 1/8	20 7/8	+ 1/8
19 1/8	10	Celotex Corp	6	10 1/2	10 1/8	10 1/4	− 1/8
22 1/2	18 1/8	Cent Aguir (1 1/2)	1	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	Jun 29
5 1/4	2 3/8	Cent Foundry	6	2 3/4	2 5/8	2 5/8	− 1/8
9 1/2	4	Cent R R N J	1	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	−1 1/4
5 1/2	3 1/2	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Jun 29
5 1/2	3 1/2	Century Rib M	4	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	Jun 27
52 7/8	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	11	33	32 1/8	33	+1
13	6 1/2	Cert-teed Prod	10	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/8	
30	18 3/8	Champ Pap & F	4	17 3/8	17 1/2	17 1/2	− 3/8
11	6 3/8	Checker Cab	1	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	− 1/8
40 1/8	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	13	30 7/8	30 1/2	30 3/4	− 1/8
95 1/2	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Jun 29
25 1/8	17 1/4	Ches Corp(1.20g)	9	19 3/8	19 1/2	19 1/2	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33/4	1 1/2	Chi & E Ill pf	5	1 3/4	1 3/8	1 3/8	Jun 29
1	1/2	Chi & N West	11	3/8	3/8	3/8	− 1/8
3 1/2	1 1/4	Chi & N West pf	4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	Jun 28
5/8	1/4	Chi Great West	9	1/4	1/4	1/4	Jun 29
3 7/8	1 3/8	Chi Great W pf	3	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	Jun 27
13 1/2	9 1/2	Chi Mail Or(1/2g)	1	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8	− 3/8
1/2	1/4	Chi M St P&P	1	1/4	1/4	1/4	
1 1/8	1/2	Chi M S P&P pf	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	− 1/8
20 1/4	10	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11 1/4	11	11 1/8	− 1/8
387/8	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun 22
48 1/8	44 1/2	C P T pr pf(2 1/2)	1	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	Jun 22
3/4	1/4	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	3/8	3/8	3/8	Jun 29
1 1/2	5/8	C R I & P 6% pf	1	5/8	5/8	5/8	Jun 28
1 7/8	3/4	C R I & P 7% pf	5	7/8	7/8	7/8	Jun 29
9 3/8	7 1/2	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun 27
142 3/8	10	Chick Cot Oil	3	10 3/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	Jun 29
13 1/8	7	Childs Co	4	8 1/8	8	8	
85 1/4	53 3/8	Chrysl Cp (2 1/2g)	120	68 1/4	66 1/8	67 3/8	+1 1/4
147/8	9	City I & F (.60g)	6	12	11 1/2	12	Jun 29
4 1/4	2 1/4	City Stores	1	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	− 1/4
26	15	ClarkEquip(1/4g)	1	17 3/8	17 3/8	17 3/8	Jun 29
29 1/2	20 1/8	Clev Graph B(1)	2	23 1/4	23	23	Jun 28
60 1/8	35	ClimaxMol(1.20)	9	35 3/4	34 3/8	35 3/4	+ 3/4
31 3/4	21 1/4	Cluett Peab(1/2g)	22	29	28 3/8	29	+ 3/8
133	114	Coca-Cola (1 1/4g)	3	122	121	122	+ 1/4
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	Jun 29
16 1/4	11 1/2	Colgate-P (1/2)	4	14 7/8	14 1/4	14 7/8	+ 3/8
106	101 7/8	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
36 1/4	20 1/4	Collins & A(1/2g)	2	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	− 3/4
23 3/4	11 1/8	Col Fuel & Iron	2	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/4	+ 1/4
20 3/8	14	Col Br A (.60g)	4	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/8	Jun 29
20 3/8	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 1/8	Jun 26
9	5 1/4	Col Gas & El	23	5 3/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	− 1/8
91

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Deficit Less Than Expected—Debt Exceeds $40,000,000,000

Business and Industry

More Opposition Piles Up Against Wage Minimum

ATLANTA, June 30 (AP)—Vigorous arguments by Southern mill operators against a proposed 32½ cents an hour textile wage minimum lay before Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews today as he went into the fifth day of a hearing.

Two days of opposition testimony were on record, some of it offered in direct rebuttal to contentions of proponents, who held the floor during the hearing's first two days.

Operators of small mills, contending the suggested minimum would put great pressure on them, have joined large mill owners in the debate. A Georgia mill owner yesterday asserted he thought the 30-cent general minimum wage which becomes mandatory this fall was high enough to scale pay "until business conditions get better."

Will Await Election

The witness was R. O. Arnold of Covington, Ga., who also asserted plans for modernizing his plant depended on whether the next election went "communistic or radical."

He said he would wait until after the election before deciding whether "to spend any more money."

Asked on what basis he would make improvements at his plant, if on the basis of a Democratic or a Republican victory, Mr. Arnold replied:

"I will make them if we elect somebody that is not communistic or radical."

To meet the 32½ cent minimum, Mr. Arnold testified, would require an additional pay roll expense of $100 a week.

Irving Nathan of Atlanta, attorney for the American Federation of Labor Textile Union which favors the proposed wage minimum, reminded Mr. Arnold that would amount only to $5,000 a year.

Mr. Arnold shot back: "You don't think this gang is going to stop at 32½ cents, do you?"

"In other words," Mr. Nathan said, "you oppose it on the fear that it will go to 40 cents."

"I think 30 cents is enough until business conditions get better," Mr. Arnold answered.

The present general minimum is 25 cents. Under the Wage Law, this automatically increases to 30 cents October 24.

The special 32½ minimum proposed for the textile industry is opposed by a group of Southern mill owners because, they assert, it would favor competitors in the North, create damaging disarrangement in employment, and force some mills in the South to close.

The lengthy parade of male witnesses was broken yesterday by the appearance of two women, one of whom described as "desperate" the plight of workers forced into idleness by the closing of a mill hard hit by the wage law.

Mill Shuts Down

Mrs. Mary Pearce Hamilton testified for her father who, until recently, operated a mill at Tallapoosa, Ga.

She said the mill was forced to quit operations because of its inability to meet the wage minimum and that 300 workers were thrown into unemployment.

"Their plight is desperate," Mrs. Hamilton asserted. "We have given them recommendations and tried to help them get jobs, but no jobs can be found."

Declaring the Tallapoosa Mill had had no labor trouble in its 32 years, Mrs. Hamilton said the idle workers now had a choice of WPA work at 20 cents an hour or of labor in peach orchards at 10 or 11 cents an hour, in either case the work being more strenuous than in the mill.

Testimony of the other woman witness, Miss Miriam Duncah, was in rebuttal of earlier testimony by Paul Fowler, a mill hand from Chattahoochee, Ga., that he and his family lived in a kerosene-lighted three-room frame house the floor of which endangered life because of its need of repair.

Miss Duncan, secretary of the company employing Mr. Fowler, asserted he did not live in the mill village, but in a privately owned dwelling, and that the company provided electric lights and water to all houses in its village.

M. B. Orr of Anderson, S. C., testified "the people in our village live as well as any other people in town."

Mr. Arnold told the Administrator that 73 of the 140 families at his mill owned automobiles, all had radios, and were well housed and fed.

Other testimony followed this pattern.

Structural Steel Bookings at '39 High

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Institute of Steel Construction announced orders booked for fabricated structural steel in May totaled 156,207 tons, compared with 117,549 in April. Shipments in the month aggregated 120,453 tons, against 118,228 in April.

The May Bookings figures were the largest for any month thus far in 1939, the Institute stated.

Heads Stockholders Group

Edward H. Osgood is Chairman of a Committee which has been formed to represent the interests of a group of independent stockholders of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation. Other members of the committee are the Hon. Frank G. Allen, Frank L. Converse, Adolph O. Infanger and B. Winthrop Pizzini.

Business Spokesman

Acme

O. J. Arnold

President of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis and a Vice-President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Would Encourage 'Venture Capital' As Recovery Aid

CLEVELAND, June 30 (AP)—"Venture capital" should be "enticed out of hiding" by the Federal Government to start an upsurge in general prosperity, O. J. Arnold, President of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. of Minneapolis, suggested today.

"Venture capital is the advance guard of enterprise," Mr. Arnold, a Vice-President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, declared in an address prepared for delivery at a conference of the Life Underwriters Association and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

"It will not go to work when the chances are not at least 50-50 in favor of coming back safely with a whole skin. It is capital that cannot be driven or harassed out of hiding. It can only be enticed out of hiding when there is sufficient certainty and confidence in the long time future to give some assurance of a return commensurate with the risks involved.

"A breathing spell is not enough; for it implies both too brief a period to let enterprise get on its feet and the promise of some new form or harassment when this breathing spell is spent."

Mr. Arnold declared "government has no business in this field—a field with which government seems currently to be flirting. There can only be the gravest of danger to the substance of our people in substituting political pull for private acumen as the basis of widespread enterprise loans, and that statement holds true whether the enterprise be labeled a 'self-liquidating project' or a straight capital venture."

Nashville Mayor Negotiating For C. & S. Properties

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Thomas L. Cummings of Nashville, Tenn., arrived here to negotiate with Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., for independent acquisition by the city of the utility's subsidiary electric properties there.

Mayor Cummings' purpose, he said, was to avoid, if possible, duplication of existing facilities in the event Congress is unable to agree on enabling legislation for the $78,600,000 Tennessee Valley Authority-C. & S. deal to which Nashville and other municipalities are parties.

L. J. Wilhoite, chairman of the Chattanooga Electric Power board, has already said that city will avoid building duplicating facilities if possible. He conferred with Mr. Willkie Wednesday.

Both Mr. Cummings and Mr. Wilhoite made it plain, however, that their cities, if necessary, would build duplicating plants.

Mr. Willkie would not comment on Mayor Cummings' proposal in advance of discussion. Other utility sources, however, predicted that C. & S. would probably not enter into discussions for piecemeal disposition of subsidiary properties.

Bank Clearings Off Further in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The fourth successive year-to-year decline in bank clearings in New York City during the week ended June 28 dragged the total for 22 leading cities sharply below the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The aggregate for the 22 cities was still a shade above last year, however.

Latest clearings of $4,800,797,000 were 1.2 per cent ahead of $4,736,704,000 in the comparable 1938 week but $865,352,000 under the preceeding period.

New York transactions amounted to $2,883,068,000, or 4.1 per cent less than $3,007,580,000 last year. The total for outside cities of $1,917,729,000, represented a gain of 10.9 per cent over $1,729,124,000 in 1938.

Prominent percentage advances over a year ago in outside centers included Cleveland 26.7, Detroit 26.2, Buffalo 21.6, Atlanta 19.7, Dallas 16.1, Richmond 11.4, Philadelphia 10.8.

Chicago volume amounted to $292,200,000, a gain of 12.8 per cent over $259,000,000 in the like 1938 week.

Federal Deficit $3,850,000,000 For Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The fiscal year which ends at midnight amid a flurry of overtime work by Treasury bookkeepers has produced Federal expenditures of approximately $9,250,000,000, or $3,850,000,000 more than the Government's income.

The deficit, however, is nearly a half billion dollars less than expected, because of smaller expenditures and higher receipts than estimated six months ago. The national debt has just exceeded the $40,000,000,000 mark.

Deficit Third Highest

Although the expenditures were the highest since the World War days, the deficit figure, which was the ninth consecutive annual shortage, was only the third highest. Exact figures for the year will not be available for a few days, but today's approximations were made by officials familiar with year-end items after study of figures through June 27.

Tomorrow is the new year's day of another fiscal year in which both the spending and deficit figures are scheduled to go higher, irrespective of congressional action on the $3,860,000,000 lending program proposed by the President. The latter would be excluded from budget figures.

The end of the fiscal year marked the passing of the expenditure classification of "recovery and relief" to which Mr. Roosevelt often pointed in discussing recurrent deficits.

The item of "recovery and relief" included relief, public works, farm aid, aid to home owners and some other expenditures. In the last year, it totaled $3,100,000,000 and its deficit was $3,580,000,000.

In his annual budget message to Congress last January, Mr. Roosevelt predicted the fiscal year's spending total would be $9,592,329,000, but it turned out $342,329,000 less. He expected receipts to approximate $5,520,070,000, and they added up about $150,000,000 more.

Thus the deficit was $492,000,000 less than expected.

All major classifications of receipts except customs exceeded the estimates. Income taxes totaling $2,186,000,000 were $100,000,000 over the estimates, miscellaneous excise and other internal revenue taxes amounting to $2,217,000,000 were $45,000,000 over, social security taxes of $632,000,000 went $22,000,000 over, and railroad retirement taxes of $110,000,000 were another $1,000,000 over. Customs duties of $317,000,000 fell $18,000,000 short.

Expenditures Below Estimates

The drop in expenditures below the estimates was distributed among numerous items. The WPA and NYA, for instance, fell about $100,000,000 short of expectations. PWA spent $40,000,000 less than expected because sponsors of projects were a little slow in calling for the money allotted them.

Biggest items in the expenditure list were WPA, $2,220,000,000; national defense, $1,070,000,000; interest on the public debt, $930,000,000; administrative expenses of regular departments and agencies, $650,000,000; AAA program, $780,000,000; veterans' benefits, $553,000,000; social security administrative costs and grants to states, $340,000,000.

Not included in the budget figures were the sums spent or lent by independent federal corporations, such as the RFC.

The Treasury shows the operation of these corporations only as net amounts of expenditures or receipts—whichever is greater—affecting the cash balances of the Treasury.

Nashville Utility Bond Issue Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—A syndicate headed by Blyth & Co., was high bidder for an issue of $15,000,000 Nashville Tennessee Electric revenue bonds offering 100.30 for $2,500,000 as 5 per cent bonds and the remainder as 2.10 per cent bonds. Effective interest cost basis to the city would be 2.227 per cent.

The sale contract is subject to congressional approval of the Tennessee Valley Authority-Commonwealth & Southern deal, now in doubt. Funds obtained would be used to carry out Nashville's part of the plan to take over electric properties from C. & S.

Analysis Indicates Silver Price Set by Politics, Not Economics

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When silver talk started in the Senate, London began to sell, because the price there has been made for years by the U. S. Treasury. The whole American silver program is obviously a matter of politics.

The American program of buying silver abroad has proved so absurd on nearly all counts that it was fairly easy to guess what would happen; the Senate would keep up the program of buying domestic silver and drop the rest. London sold because there wasn't time enough to ship silver here and get 43 cents for it from the Treasury before July 1.

If the Senate move goes through the Treasury will save. The 6-cent increase for domestic silver will cost perhaps around $3,600,000 a year (on about 60,000,000 ounces). But the Treasury has been buying foreign silver by the truckload.

What Is Silver Worth?

This year United States has been taking about 25,000,000 ounces a month, paying about $10,000,000 a month for it. Last year it spent $158,000,000 buying 355,000,000 ounces of foreign silver. That would stop.

It is impossible to say how much that would save the Treasury, because it is impossible to say what silver is worth. Its price is and long has been political. It depends on some government's action, and in recent years on ours. The U. S. mint "value" is $1.29, which is the old 16 to 1 ratio to the old $20.67 price for gold.

The Treasury has been taking domestic production at 64.64 cents and foreign silver at 43 cents; it paid 77 cents for domestic silver for a while, and reached for silver in the foreign market up to nearly 80 cents a few years ago, until Mr. Morgenthau got disgusted and the Treasury pulled the peg down to 45 cents, then 44, then 43.

On the books, every ounce of foreign silver bought by the Treasury at 43 cents showed a bulky profit (seignorage) or potential book profit of around 86 cents (the difference between 43 cents and $1.29). In commonsense it meant a loss, for silver would obviously not be worth 43 cents in an unsupported market.

The Statistician's Analysis

So the argument can run either way on whether we have gained or lost. The Treasury has laid in, net, since July 1, 1934, about 1,730,000,000 ounces of silver. The difference between what it paid and $1.29 per ounce, plus what it has made on minting of silver coins, is about $1,350,000,000. But if this silver were valued at, say, 35 cents an ounce, having been acquired at an average of perhaps round 50 cents, the program would show a loss of about $250,000,000.

That isn't as bad as critics make out.

Or to put it another way. The Treasury, as of its June 22 daily statement, had on hand about 2,460,000,000 ounces of silver. (Incidentally this is about six times the weight of the gold, 460,000,000 ounces, which constitutes our present $16,000,000,000-plus "monetary gold stock.") Valued at $1.29 per ounce, this silver is worth around $3,174,000,000, representing a profit over cost of over $1,500,000,000. But valued at 40 cents it is worth only $970,000,000, a loss of perhaps $600,000,000.

So the statistician sets his value and takes his choice.

The silver program may not make sense but it is always interesting to several professions.

The Stock Trader's Interest

It is interesting to the stock trader who follows silver mines. The recent change will hurt those companies mining abroad, including U. S. Smelting, Anaconda, and Cerro de Pasco, and it will help those mining silver in the United States. For certain big companies 1938 production was about as follows:

Mining abroad:	
U. S. Smelting	22,648,000 oz.
American Metal	45,560,000 oz.
International Nickel	2,500,000 oz.
Cerro	12,400,000 oz.
Consolidated Mining	9,800,000 oz.
Mining at home:	
Sunshine	11,350,000 oz.
Anaconda	4,500,000 oz.
Phelps Dodge	4,700,000 oz.

The silver news is also interesting to those who follow international affairs. Dropping the foreign program will cut Mexico off from a market for $3,000,000 a month, for though we don't buy Mexican silver directly we buy it indirectly. It has already dropped the Mexican peso from five to the dollar to around 5.50 to 6.60. It will lower Shanghai exchange, due to interior use of silver, and bother Japan, which has stepped up sharply its regular sales of silver for foreign exchange.

Politicians' Interest in Silver

It is also interesting to politicians. Silver production in the United States in fine ounces last year (out of a total of 60,000,000) was:

Idaho	18,370,000
Utah	9,574,000
Montana	6,884,000
Arizona	7,343,000
Colorado	7,751,000
Nevada	3,421,000
California	2,548,000

Divide these figures by two thirds, and the approximate dollar revenue results.

It is also interesting to historians. Commercial Europe was on a silver standard until the nineteenth century. England was driven from a bi-metallic standard to a gold standard by Gresham's law ("cheap money drives out dear") when the East India Company drained out so much silver to buy Indian goods in the eighteenth century that silver became scarce and dear in England and debtors preferred, at the going ratio, to pay in gold. U. S. was driven onto a gold standard in the 1850's when California and other gold strikes made gold cheap, so that in 1873 silver coinage was actually dropped.

Then the silver output from the Comstock Lode, plus devaluation of silver by the Latin Union, cheapened silver below 16 to 1 and made it a rallying point for easy money until McKinley was elected

Reichsbank Agrees To Direct Control Of Bank by Hitler

BERLIN, June 30 (AP)—The annual meeting of the Reichsbank today accepted unanimously the Government's reorganization plan which places the bank directly under the control of Chancellor Hitler.

The meeting also approved a plan for eliminating foreigners from holding Reichsbank shares. Present foreign holders are offered two 4 per cent shares in the Gold Discount Bank for each Reichsbank share they possess.

Walther Funk, President of the Reichsbank, announced that it would pay 5 per cent on shares for the past business year. He said 5 per cent henceforth would be the maximum annual rate. This decision, he said, was "in accordance with National Socialist principles."

Herr Funk dissolved the Reichsbank Central Committee and said that a new advisory council of about 70 business and industrial experts would be formed shortly.

He explained that Chancellor Hitler had given orders to the bank to "open up the capital market for private business."

To achieve this, he said, the capacity of this market must be gone into carefully because "the Reich's exploitation of the money market in past years left only a narrow margin for private business."

$25,000,000 Bell Issue Registered

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Southern Bell Telephone & Television Company, of Atlanta, Ga., filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $25,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures due in 1979.

The statement disclosed, $22,250,000 of the securites would be offered to the public. The balance is to be sold on or before August 15, 1939, to the trustee of the pension funds established by affiliated companies.

Of the proceeds, $17,198,025 will be used to repay in full advances from American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the parent concern. The balance will be used for plant improvements, but has not been allocated.

The New York Banking firm of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., was named as the principal underwriter.

Engineering Awards 38 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK, (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended June 27, totaling $41,900,000, were 3 per cent greater than the previous week but 38 per cent below the corresponding week a year ago," Engineering News-Record reported.

Awards for the first half year amounted to $1,557,224,000, an increase of 24 per cent over the like period last year.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Last week	Prev. week	Year ago
Total	$41,900,000	$40,543,000	$67,620,000
Private	8,517,000	11,602,000	10,033,000
State and Municipal	27,547,000	23,114,000	47,526,000
Federal	5,836,000	5,827,000	10,061,000

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 201

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1939 to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1939.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, June 27, 1939.

Federal Budget Data Show Ninth Deficit in Succession

By the Associated Press

Washington

Here is how the Government's finances for the fiscal year which ends tonight compare with the last 10 years:

Year end June 30	Expenditures	Surplus (s) or deficit (d)
1930	$3,994,152,000	(s)$183,789,000
1931	4,901,598,000	(d)$901,959,000
1932	4,947,776,000	(d)$2,942,051,000
1933	4,325,149,000	(d)$2,245,452,000
1934	6,370,947,000	(d)$3,255,393,000
1935	7,583,433,000	(d)$3,782,966,000
1936	9,068,885,000	(d)$4,952,928,000
1937	8,546,379,000	(d)$3,252,539,000
1938	7,691,287,108	(d)$1,449,625,000
1939	9,250,000,000	(d)$3,580,000,000

Expenditures are as given by the Treasury, excluding revolving funds of Reconstruction Finance Corporation and certain other agencies.

The 1939 figures for year ending today are approximations based on Treasury figures through last Tuesday, adjusted by semi-official expectations for the remaining three days.

Says End of Tax Exempts Adds To Load on the Poor

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Congressional committee heard the first blast of state opposition to the proposal to prohibit the future issuance of tax-exempt securities and subject the income from state bonds to the Federal income tax.

Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller of the State of New York, told the House Ways and Means Committee in a statement read by his secretary that enactment of such legislation would be "extremely unwise."

"A careful study of the effect on the proposed tax tends to show," he said, "that it will increase the already heavy tax burden of the poor without greatly affecting the present possible advantages of the comparatively few rich men who may use tax-exempt securities as a cyclone cellar."

Sees Small Taxpayer Hurt

Elimination of tax exempt securities and lowering of the surtaxes on individual incomes in the higher brackets had been held out to the committee by John W. Hanes, Under Secretary of the Treasury, as a method of breaking the investment capital log jam. He testified that persons with large incomes would be more likely to put their money into industrial undertakings if they no longer could buy tax-free bonds.

Mr. Tremaine contended that taxing public securities would increase the cost of public financing and that the increase would be passed on, not to the bond purchaser, but to the ordinary taxpayers.

"I quite realize that the question of how to get idle money, idle men and idle machines into productive use is one of the greatest problems facing this nation today," Mr. Tremaine continued. "Neither unit of this trinity is of any use without the other two, but I cannot see how the mere removal of the roof of the cyclone cellar will drive capital into risk enterprise until it sees that the storm has abated. Indeed, such action might even add bewilderment to fright."

Sees Exemptions Constitutional

Golden W. Bell, acting solicitor general, testified the probability of favorable action by the court was greater in the case of the proposed legislation than it was with regard to the bill passed earlier this session permitting reciprocal taxation of the salaries of Federal and state employees. Such taxation has been held valid by the court.

Representative Frank Crowther (R) of New York suggested the proposed legislation would "overnight greatly enhance the value of the $65,000,000,000 of outstanding tax-exempt securities."

He agreed, however, with Representative Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma that it might be a "salutary thing" if the legislation resulted in cutting down municipal spending by making it harder for local communities to borrow money because their securities would not be tax-free.

"Would it put a damper on federal spending?" asked Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota.

"I don't see why it would," replied Mr. Crowther. "It might, but a little thing like interest wouldn't stop Federal spenders."

John Philip Wenchel, chief counsel for the Internal Revenue Bureau, told the committee the 16th amendment to the Constitution gave Congress full power to tax the income from state and local securities.

State Proponent

© Harris & Ewing

Morris S. Tremaine

Comptroller of the State of New York

Incomes Increase 3 P. C. in First 5 Months of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Total income payments to individuals, including wages, salaries, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial incomes and relief payments, amounted to $26,747,000,000 in the first five months of this year, a gain of 3 per cent over the $26,150,000,000 received in the corresponding period of 1938, Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins reported.

Income for the five months, after allowance for the slight seasonal decline customary in the early months of the year, Mr. Hopkins said, was at an annual rate of $65,400,000,000 compared with a total of $64,200,000,000 for 1938.

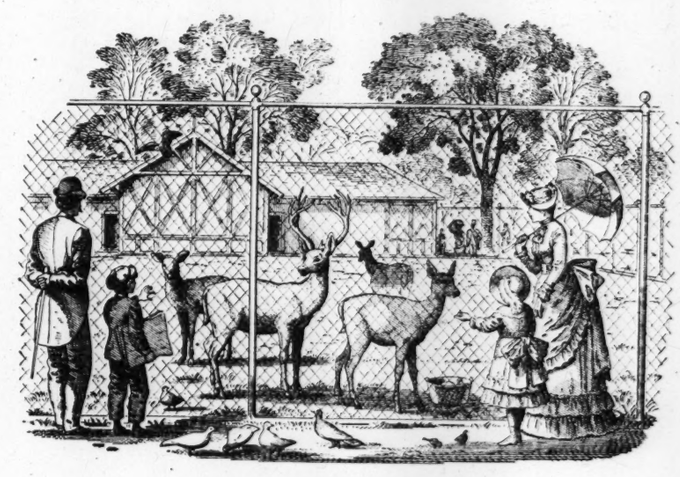
In May, individuals' income amounted to $5,178,000,000, compared with $5,438,000,000 in April and $5,020,000,000 in May, 1938.

Shutdowns in the bituminous coal fields and industrial disputes in the early part of May, the report stated, accounted for the lower level of income in April and May, compared with the average index figure of 83.8 for the opening quarter of the year. Other influences were reductions in unemployment insurance benefits and work relief and the seasonal drop in relief payments.

The index of employees' compensation, which constitutes two thirds of total income, declined, on a seasonally adjusted basis, from 83.3 in April to 82.9 in May, although the amount paid as compensation to employees in May was $3,609,000,000, compared to $3,590,000,000 in April.

Income received by employees in the first five months of 1939 was 4 per cent above the total for the corresponding period a year ago. The total amount paid out as compensation to employees in the first five months of this year was $17,978,000,000, compared with $17,225,000,000 in the same period of 1938.

Interest payments have been stable in recent months, but dividends in the first five months of 1939 were off 7 per cent from a year ago. The total amount of money paid out in the form of interest and dividends was $3,089,000,000, compared with $3,226,000,000 in the first five months of 1938. Entrepreneurial income was 2 per cent lower than in 1938.



★ 1882 ★

As winter drew near, a Boston landmark of twenty years' standing passed into history and saddened the heart of many a youngster. The deer park on the Common was abandoned and the herd, which had grazed so contentedly behind its high wire fence, scattered. This park had been established in 1863 near the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets on the site of the old gun house and adjoining the Central or Old Common Burying Ground.

IT was a different world in 1882 when a deer park was an attraction near one of the city's busiest street corners—a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter. People of means today are confronted with many perplexing problems of investment, taxes, bookkeeping and accounting which are making the personal supervision of their property increasingly difficult.

The selection of investments and all other matters that now render the management of property so complex can be delegated to this Company under an Agency Account or a Trust.

Investment and Management of Property

Agent ★ Trustee ★ Guardian ★ Executor

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

President Signs Tax Bill Designed To Aid Business

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed the Business Tax Revision Bill which does away with the undistributed profits levy.

The measure became law at 10 o'clock last night. It re-enacts excise taxes expiring June 30 and also revamfping the corporate tax setup in response to a widespread demand for Government to ease up on business.

For the graduated undivided profits tax, the legislation substitutes a flat 18 per cent levy on the income of corporations making more than $25,000.

It leaves the taxes on small corporations just as they are—from 12½ to 16 per cent—but gives all corporations, partnerships and individuals the right to carry over their business losses for two years. Present law permits no carryover.

A new formula is provided for figuring the tax on capital gains, permitting corporations to deduct in full from their taxable income capital losses on assets held more than 18 months. The deduction must be taken during the year in which the loss occurred.

Losses on assets held less than 18 months can be used to offset similar short term capital gains during the same year. An excess of losses over gains may be carried over for one year.

The new capital gains provision replaces a flat $2,000 limit on such deductions.

Another intended aid for business permits corporations to place a higher valuation on their stocks on June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, for purposes of capital stock and excess profit taxation.

Although the excise tax re-enactment takes effect at midnight when the new fiscal year begins, most of the corporate tax revisions will not affect corporation taxpayers until they pay their 1940 taxes in 1941.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		June 30 High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt	23c	23c	23c	40c
	Am Tunnel pf	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8.75	Bos & Alb	71	70¾	70¾	70¾
8.00	Bos Edison	145½	145	145	144½
2.00	Bos Her-Tray	17	17	17	17
.564	Bos Pers Prop	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
..	Bos & Prov	15½	15	15	15½
..	Copper Range	3½	3½	3½	3½
..	E G&F pr pf	16¼	16	16	16¾
..	E M SR 1st pf	71	71	71	70
..	Eastern SS	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1.00	Employers Gr	21½	21½	21½	21½
2.50	First Nat Sts	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	47⅜
	Mass Util Assoc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
.50a	Mergenthaler	17½	17½	17½	18
.25a	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5
6.00c	N E Tel	113	113	113	112
	North Butte	33c	33c	33c	35c
	Shawmut Asso	10	9¾	10	10
1.00	Un Twist Drill	20	20	20	19½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	40¼	40	40	40
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43	42½	43	43¼

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	9.39	9.39	9.27	9.30	9.41
October	8.72	8.72	8.59	8.61	8.73
December	8.52	8.52	8.39	8.42	8.54
January	8.42	8.42	8.30	8.31	8.44
March	8.35	8.35	8.20	8.23	8.37
May	8.27	8.27	8.13	8.17	8.30

Spots 9.71, off 12 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	4.63	4.66	4.63	4.63	4.61
January	4.53	4.55	4.52	4.52	4.51
March	4.54	4.56	4.53	4.53	4.52
May	4.54	4.56	4.53	4.53	4.52

Spots 5.62 up 4 points.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sept No. 3	1.99	1.99	1.97	1.98	1.98
Wld Sept No. 4	1.27½	1.27½	1.26	1.26	1.28½
Wld Mar No. 4	1.21½	2.21½	2.21	1.21	..

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	3²⁸s '43-40 June	103.14	103.14	103.14
1	3²⁸s '43-41 Mch	105.16	105.16	105.16
10	3³⁸s '47-43	110.7	110.7	110.7
1	3¼s '45-43	110.13	110.13	110.13
41	3¼s '46-44	111.1	110.31	111.1
10	4s '54-44	116	116	116
23	3s '48-46	111.4	111.4	111.4
1	4¼s '52-47	121.12	121.12	121.12
31	2s '47	105.11	105.11	105.11
8	2½s '53-49	106.6	106.6	106.6
2	2½s '52-50	106.8	106.8	106.8
1	3s '55-51	111.1	111.1	111.1
151	2⅞s '60-55	108.27	108.24	108.27
10	2¾s '63-58	107	107	107
35	2¾s '65-60	107.3	106.30	106.31

Home Owners Loan

25	1½s '47-45	101.30	101.29	101.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4¼s'46st	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	106	106	106
1	Alleghany cv 5s'44	72¼	72¼	72¼
2	Alleghany cv 5s'49	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Alleghany 5s'50 st	25½	25½	25½
3	Allied Strs 4½s'50	99	99	99
2	Allied Strs 4½s'51	94	94	94
15	Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	108⅜	108¼	108¼
18	Am & For P 5s 2030	58	57½	57½
7	AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	102	101½	101½
1	Am Int 5½s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Am T&T 5½s'43	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
21	Am T&T 3¼s'66	109⅛	108½	109⅛
17	Am T&T 3¼s'61	109¼	109⅛	109¼
15	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106½	106	106¼
1	Ann Arbor 4s'95	33¼	33¼	35¼
10	Arm Del 4s'57	99¾	99	99¾
	Arm Del 4s'55	99¼	99	99¼
25	AT&SF 4s'95	110	109½	109½
11	AT&SF 4½s'48	102½	102¼	102½
2	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96	96	96
2	A C Line 5s '63	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	62	62	62
6	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101	100⅝	100⅝
1	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	117½	117½	117½
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	52¾	52¾	52¾
1	B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	52⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	18	18	18
1	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	17	17	17
6	B&O 5s '96 F	117¼	117¼	117¼
1	B&O 5s '96 F ct	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	117½	117½	117½
14	B&O cv 4½s '60	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10	10	10
2	B&O 1st 4s '48	52¼	52¼	52¼
1	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	46½	46½	46½
12	Bell TPa 5s '58 B	117¾	117⅝	117½
12	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106⅜	106½	106½
14	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	103⅜	103⅛	103¼
50	Beth Stl 3½s'52	99¾	99¼	99¼
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	58	58	58
84	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	76¼	74¾	74
3	Bkly QnC&SBcn 5s '41	37½	37	37
84	Bkly UnEl-st 5s '50	84	83½	84
6	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111¾	111⅜	111½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112	111⅞	112
9	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92¾	92	92
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103½	103½	103½
7	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110	110	110
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	100½	100½	100½
7	Can Sou 5s 62	93½	93	93½
2	Can Nat Ry 4s 69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
5	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	120	120	120
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	116	115¾	115¾
1	Can Pac 5s 44	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
4	Can Pac 5s 54	92	91⅞	91⅞
12	Can Pac 4s perp	73	72¼	72½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	6½	6½	6½
2	Cen Pac 5s 60	42⅞	42¼	42¼
2	Cen RR N J 5s 87	16½	16¼	16½
2	Certain-td 5½s 48	75	74¾	74¾
2	C&O4½s 92	125⅜	125½	125½
4	C & O 3½s 96 D	98½	98½	98½
57	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	98⅜	98¼	98½
2	Chi & Alton 3s 49	8	8	8
18	CB&Q gen 4s 58	98⅜	98	98⅜
11	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	102½	102¼	102¼
12	CB&Q 3½s Il 49	100⅜	100	100
1	Chi & E Ill 6s 34	112½	112½	112½
2	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	15½	15½	15½
1	Chic Gt West 4s 59	17½	17½	17½
4	Chil & L 5s 66	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
13	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅛	6	6⅛
1	CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	2	2	2
6	CM & SP gen 4s '89	22¾	22½	22½
1	Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	3	3	3
1	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
2	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	61½	60½	60½
4	Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	108	108	108
1	Chi Un Sta 4s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
15	Chi Un Sta 3¾s'63	108	106¾	107
10	Chi Un Sta 3½s'51	105¾	105½	105½
11	CCC & StL 4½s'77	46¼	46	46
5	Clev Un Ter 5½s'72	89	89	89
2	Clev Un Ter 4½s'73	82	82	82
15	Clev Un Ter 4½s'77 C	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜
1	Col F & I 5s '70	45	45	45
4	Colombia G 5s '52 May	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
5	Columbia G 5s 1961	101⅛	101¼	101¼
10	Col-Ety Pr & L 4s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	104	104	104
4	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
100	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	115½	114	114
19	Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20	Con Oil cv 2¾s'51	103⅜	103	103¼
3	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107	107	107
3	Consum Pow 3½s'70	109½	109½	109½
6	Consum Pow 3½s'65	106½	106½	106½
1	Container 5s '43	99	99	99
25	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s48	107½	107½	107½
1	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33¾	33½	33¼
1	Cuba RR 7½s'46	40½	40½	40½
8	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108¾	108¼	108¼
14	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54	53¾	53¼
1	D&RG 4s '36	8¾	8½	8½
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
5	Det T Tun 4½s '61	102½	102½	102½
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	109½	109½
3	Elec Auto Lv 4s '52	107½	107¼	107¼
40	Erie rfg 5s '67	81⅜	73¾	73¾
57	Erie rfg 5s '75	8¼	7⅞	8
12	Erie cv 4s '53 B	12½	12½	12½
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	38	38	38
1	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	106¾	106¾	106¾
8	FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	104⅝	104⅜	104⅞
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Gen Elec 5s '52	105	105	105
6	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	59	59	59
11	Goodrich 4¼s '56	103¾	103⅝	103⅜
1	Goodrich 6s '43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94¼	94	94¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	80	80	80
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80	80	80
7	GtNor 4s '46 G	93¾	93¾	93¼
4	GtNor 4s '46 H	86	86	86
4	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72½	72½	72½
1	Gulf St Util 4s'66	106¼	103⅞	103⅞
8	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	70	70	70
1	Housatonic 5s '37	31	31	31
15	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	33½	32¾	32¾
38	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	38	38	37½
17	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13⅜	13½	13½
1	Ill Cen 7st 3¼s'51	87	87	87
5	Ill Cen 4s '51	92½	90½	90½
29	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42½	42	42
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	47	47	47

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.27	—.14	—.04
Today's close*	130.32	26.13	22.73
Previous close	130.05	25.99	22.69
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.32
1939 low	121.44	23.14	20.71

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'62	41¼	41¼	41¼
2	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	94¾	94¼	94¼
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
14	Interb R Tr 7s '32	57½	56	56
3	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	55	55	55
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
17	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	58½	58	58
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	79½	79½	79½
10	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	111¼	109½	109½
7	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	83	83	83
10	Int Paper 6s '55	88⅜	88¼	88¼
2	Int Paper 5s '47	97	97	97
12	Int T&T 4½s '52	58¼	57	57
15	Int T&T 5s '55	61½	61	61
10	K C South 5s '50	67¾	67½	67½
1	K C South 3s '50	67½	67½	67½
26	K C Term 4s '60	108⅛	108	108⅛
3	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	107	107	107
20	Koppers Co 4s '51	103	102¾	102⅞
2	Kresge Found 3½s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Las Gas 6s '42 A	43	42	42
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	54½	54	54
3	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	54¼	54	54
2	LE & West 2d '41	66½	66½	66½
10	Lautaro Nit inc '75	26	26	26
3	Leh & N Emg 4s '65 A	88	88	88
5	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	56	55	55½
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	25	25	25
5	Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
1	Ligget & Myers 5s '44	128⅜	128¾	128¾
12	Ligett & M 5s'51	130¾	130⅜	130⅜
5	Lion Oil ref cv 4½s'52	96	96	96
6	Loews 3½s'46	102½	102	102½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s'4 9	86	86	86
9	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	83½	83½	83¾
15	Louis & N un 4s'40	100⅞	100	100
2	Maine Cen 4½s'60	44½	44½	44½
42	Manhat Ry 4s'90	54	53	53
3	Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	51	51	51
2	Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104	104	104
4	Mich Cen 3½s'52	94¼	94¼	94⅛
3	Mich Cons Gas 4s'63	100¾	100½	100½
1	MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	13¼	13¼	13¼
4	MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	4	4	4
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6½	6½	6½
18	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
1	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	14	14	14
3	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	14	13½	13½
6	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Mob & Oh 5s 38	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
18	Mob & O 4½s 77	25½	25¼	25¼
15	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109⅛	109½	109½
2	MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	107½	107	107
11	Mont Pow 3¼s 66	103⅜	100	100¼
2	Montreal Tr 5s 41	99	99	99
9	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	33½	34½
6	Mor&Esse3½s2000	39⅝	39½	39⅝
23	Mont StTel&TG 4½s 68	100	100	100
1	N Am Ch&SStL 5s '78	69	68	68
8	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	105⅛	105	105⅛
10	Natl Steel 3s 65	102	101⅝	101⅝
6	Neng T&T 4½s 61B	128⅜	128¼	128¼
1	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	70	70	70
1	N O Pub Sv 5½s55B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	109½	109½	109½
2	NYC rfg 5s 1913	50⅜	50½	50½
28	NYC 4½s 1013 A	45	44¼	44½
21	NYC 3¾s 46	74½	74¼	74¼
1	NYC cv 3½s 52	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝
8	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	45	44⅝	44½
18	NYC Lt S 3½s 98	59	58	58
3	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	60	60	60
10	NY Ct&StL 4½s 78	44	43¼	43¼
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	72½	72½	72½
1	NY Dock cv 5s 47	50	50	50
3	NY Edis 3¼s 65	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
3	NY Edis 3¾s 66	109⅜	109½	109⅜
2	NY Lack&W 4½s'73	50½	50½	50½
8	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '40	20¼	20	20
1	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13	12¾	12¾
5	NY & W rfg 4s92	6	6	6
2	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	104¼	104¼	104¼
39	NY Steam 3½s'63	106½	106½	106½
2	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	NY Tel 4½s'39	101¼	101¼	101⅜
5	Niagara FallsP36s66	109½	109½	109½
13	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	98½	98½	98½
3	Norf & W 4s '96	122¼	122¼	122¼
2	Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	103¾	103¾	103¾
20	Nor Pac 6s 2047	52¼	52¼	52⅝
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2041	42¼	42¼	42¼
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	66¼	66¼	66¼
8	Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41	41
4	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Ogden&LCha 4s'48 st	73¼	73¼	73¼
7	Ohio Ed 4s'65	107¾	107¾	107¼
7	Ohio Ed 4½s'70	108½	108¼	108¼
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10	Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	112½	112-21-32	112 21-32
2	Or-wSh Line 5s'46	117	117	117
9	Or-Wsh RR&N 4s'6641	106	106	106
12	Pac GasEl 3½s'66	108½	108⅜	108⅜
4	Pac G&E 3¾s'41	111	110¾	111
35	Pen Co 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Pen P&L 4½s'81	105⅛	105	105⅛
3	Pen P&L 5s'68	106	105½	105½
22	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99⅝	99⅜	99½
6	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	81¼	81¼	81¼
6	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	95¼	95	95
5	Pen RR 3¾s'70	88	87½	87½
17	Penn RR 3½s'52	79⅞	79¼	79¼
6	Pere Marq 5s'56	60½	60½	60½
10	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	PhilBal&W 4½s'77 C	108¼	108¼	108¼
10	Phila Co 5s'67	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Phil Elec 5½s'67	110¼	110	110¼
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	10¾	10¾	10¾
3	Philippine Ry 4s'37	8¼	8¼	8¼
38	Phillips Pet 3s'48	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
1	PCC & SL 5s'70 A	105	105	105
1	PCC & SL 5s'75 B	105½	103½	103½
1	PCC & St L 4½s'77	98	98	98
1	PCC & S L 4½s'42 B	108¾	108¾	108¾
19	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	71	70½	70¾
19	Portal Tel&C 5s 53	13⅜	13	13
2	Pressed Stl 5s 51	75	75	75
13	Pub Svc Nor Ill 3½s68	108½	108½	108½
11	Radio Keith 6s 41	67¼	67¼	67¼
6	Readg 4½s 97 A	69	69	69
1	Rem Rand 4½s 56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9	Republic Steel 4½s61	90½	90	90½
11	Safeway Strs 4s 47	105⅞	105¾	105¾
26	St L S F 4s 50 A	7½	7½	7½
3	St L SW 1st 4s 89	59	59	59
2	San Diego G&E 4s65	109½	109½	109½
5	Schulco 6½s'46 A st	20	20	20
5	Seab A L cn 6s 45	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Sea A L a] 5s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Sea AL 4s 50st	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
3	Shell Un 3½s '51	102 25-32	102¾	102 25-32

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	69	69	69
2	Simmons cv 4s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
6	Socony Vac Oil3½s50	102 19-32	102 19-32	102 19-32
8	So Col Pow 6s '47	104½	104¼	104¼
3	Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	105	105	105
18	Sou Pac 3½s '68	41⅛	40½	40½
32	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39⅞	39	39
28	So Pac 4½s '69	40	39	39
16	So Pac rfg 4s '55	61	60¾	60¾
5	So Pac 3⅞s '46	54	54	54
6	So Pac 4½s Are '77	44	44	44
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	81	81	81
8	South Ry 6½s '56	72	71½	72
23	South Ry gen 6s '56	66½	66	66
9	South Ry cn 5s '94	82	81½	816
39	South Ry gen 4s '56	49⅞	49⅝	49¾
6	So Ry 4s 'St L 51	68	66½	66½
8	SW Bell Tel 3s '68	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	16	16	16
5	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
16	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	105½	105½	105½
5	Studebaker cv 6s '45	79½	79	79
1	Swift& Co 3¼s'50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	99¾	99¾	99¾
16	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
12	Tex Corp 3s '59	104	103¾	104
2	Tex&P 1st25s 2000	117½	117½	117½
3	Tex&Pac 5s '79C	83½	83½	83½
10	Tex&Pac 5s '80D	83½	83½	83½
2	Third Ave 5s '37	13	13	13
11	Buen A 4½s 45as'77	52¾	52¾	52¾
5	BuenA4½s8sAug'76	53½	53½	53½
4	Buen A 4½s 78as'75	56½	56½	56½
11	Canada 5s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
11	Canada 4s '60	109½	109¼	109¼
9	Canada 3¼s'61	104½	104¼	104¼
12	Canada 3s '67	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
26	Canada 2½s'45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Chile Mt Bk 6³⁄₄s '61	12	12	12
4	ChileMtgBk6s '61ads	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb ads	8½	8½	8½
6	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25¾	25½	25¾
11	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25¾	25½	25½
5	Copenhag 5s '52	81	81	81
5	Cuba 4½s '77	54	54	54
19	Denmark 6s '42	96¾	96¼	96¾
13	Denmark 5½s '55	89½	89½	89½
5	Denmark 4½s'62	82	82	82
7	Dom 5½s'42	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝
3	Dom 2nd 5½s'40	70¾	70¾	70¾
6	French 7½s'41	109	109	109
2	Ger C Ag Bk 6s '60 Jul	23¾	23¾	23¾
2	Ger Govt 5½s'65	17¾	17¾	17¾
22	Ger Govt 7s'49	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
1	Ger Gen El 6½s'40	58	58	58
1	Ger Gen El 6s'48	55	55	55
2	Haiti 6s'52	79	79	79
2	Helsingfors 6½s'60	100½	100½	100½
1	Ital Cr Cons 7s 47B	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
7	Italy 7s 1951	59	58⅝	59
2	Janen 6½s 54	75½	75	75
11	Japan 5½s 65	55	55	55
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Lombard El 7s 52	56	56	56
1	Medellin Mun 6½s54	13½	13½	13½
2	Mex Water 5½s 50	100	100	100
2	Milan City 6½s 52	44⅛	43¾	44⅛
12	N Sou Wales 5s 58	94½	94¼	94½
4	Norway 4½s 56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Norway 4½s 65	101¼	101	101¼
4	Norway 4s 67	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1	Orient Dev 5½s 58	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜

McElroy Indicted With 2 Others In Kansas City Case

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30 (AP)—Henry F. McElroy, whose 13-year record as City Manager was pointed to by the Tom Pendergast Democratic machine as justification of its rule, joined the toppled machine's growing list of indicted leaders yesterday.

The former city manager was accused in a County grand jury indictment of joining hands with a wealthy contractor and an obscure city employee in using a dummy engineering firm to conceal a diversion of funds. City officials said $365,000 was paid the firm over a seven year period.

Mr. McElroy resigned under fire in April—the month the Pendergast machine started crumbling.

Pendergast now is at Leavenworth serving 15 months for failure to report income the Government charged he collected for his political influence. R. Emmet O'Malley, the man he used profitably as State Superintendent of Insurance, is there with him. The County Prosecutor and a county judge elected with Pendergast backing are under indictment.

In brief outline, here is what the grand jury charged yesterday:

J. J. Rathford, the city employee indicted, was induced in 1931 to form an unincorporated engineering company to check on leaks in water mains. Three times a month he got checks, two for $1,500 each, and a third for $2,000. Two other men were listed with him as heads of the firm. They were only "straw men."

Mr. Rathford was paid $400 a month. With the aid of cheap help, he actually checked on water leaks. He deducted his salary and expenses from one of the $1,500 checks sending the remainder to the contracting firm of J. J. Pryor, the third man indicted. The other two checks also went to Pryor's company.

The charges were based on Mr. Rathford's testimony before the grand jury, an appearance which prompted the jurors to recommend that the indictments against him be dismissed if he renders the State "the same measure of co-operation."

Specifically, Mr. McElroy was charged with embezzling $36,500 in the last fiscal year, Mr. Pryor and Mr. Rathford with receiving $36,500 in embezzled property. All three are charged with obtaining $60,000 under false pretenses for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1938.

An audit, instituted after a wholesale shakeup had cut away many Pendergast department heads and hundreds of Pendergast employees, disclosed that nearly $6,000,000 passed through Mr. McElroy's hands by means of a self-established "emergency fund."

When Mr. McElroy quit, he took with him many check stubs relative to the fund. This week it was disclosed he is having his own audit made of the fund. He has said every cent can be accounted for.

British Policy Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, June 30

The strongest warning yet made to Germany by Great Britain was contained in a sharply defined enunciation of British foreign policy delivered yesterday by Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary. The cardinal points of Lord Halifax's speech were as follows:

Aggression: " . . . In the event of further aggression we are resolved to use at once the whole of our strength in fulfillment of our pledges to resist it. The threat of military force is holding the world to ransom and our immediate task is . . . to resist aggression. I would emphasize that tonight with all the strength at my command so that nobody may misunderstand it. We know that if international law and order are to be preserved we must be prepared to fight in their defense."

German Encirclement Charges: "Germany is isolating herself . . . from countries economically by her policy of autarchy (self-sufficiency), politically by a policy that causes constant anxiety to other nations, and culturally by her policy of racialism. The longer this self-isolation continues, the inevitable consequences are certain to become stronger and more marked."

Provocative insults: "It is impossible to negotiate with a government whose responsible spokesmen brand a friendly country as thieves and blackmailers and indulge in daily monstrous slanders on British policy. I can say at once that Great Britain is not prepared to yield either to calumnies or force."

Britain's guarantees: "We have assumed obligations and are preparing to assume more with a full understanding of their causes and with a full understanding of the consequences.

"We know that if security and independence of other countries are to disappear, our own security and our own independence will be gravely threatened."

German "Lebensraum": "This is a problem not solved simply by acquiring more territory. . . . It can be solved by wise ordering of affairs of a country at home and by adjusting and improving its relations with other countries abroad. If Lebensraum (living space) is to be obtained by the suppression of the independent existence of smaller and weaker neighbors, we reject it and must resist its application."

Britain's Colonial problems: "The British Commonwealth is fully aware of the heavy responsibility resting upon it to see that . . . continuity and development are assured to native populations."

Force versus Negotiation: "If the doctrine of force were once abandoned, so that the fear of war that stalks the world was lifted, all outstanding questions would become easier to solve. . . . Nations would then be in a position to discuss both political grievances and economic difficulties, whether in the international or colonial field."

Britain's Open Door: "His Majesty's Government would be ready to pool its best thought in order to end the present state of political and economic insecurity. If we could once be satisfied that the intentions of others were the same as our own and that we all really wanted peaceful solutions, then I say here definitely we could discuss the problems that are today causing world anxiety."

The League of Nations: "It is not enough to devise measures for preventing use of force to change the status quo unless there is also machinery for bringing about a peaceful change."

Britain prepared: "As has happened once before, we are creating here also a powerful weapon for the defense of our liberty and that of other peoples. . . . "

Danzig Builds Up Police Force But Officials Deny German Aid

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, June 30 (AP)—The German-controlled Government of Danzig went ahead today with strengthening of the Free City's police force. Officials said this was necessary as a precautionary measure because of "the hysteria prevailing in Poland."

It was denied that any German troops had entered Danzig and there was no sign of military activity in the city or the adjoining countryside.

Arthur Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, was absent from his office for a period of service as an officer on a German ship.

Max Bühle of the Senate's press department declared, however: "It is absolutely untrue that there are any German soldiers on duty in Danzig either in uniform or in civilian clothes. Nor are we forming a free corps or irregular forces under any other name."

Storm Troops Danzigers

There were SS (black-shirted elite guards) and SA (brown-shirted storm troops) men in the streets, but the authorities said they were Danzig citizens.

In the countryside a few SA men were exercising and training was being given to police recruits—but they were no more numerous than the number seen on the fringes of any German city any day.

The police force, which bears uniforms similar to those used in Germany, is being increased by "several hundred" men, officials said.

Indications were that a force of 1,500 men was the objective, and officials said all the additions were Danzig citizens.

"It seems advisable to prepare for a defense within our means," Herr Buhle said in referring to reports that Polish elements might undertake a Putsch to seize the Free City's Government.

Police Have Machine Guns

Danzig has no army and its growing police force has no artillery or airplanes, but it has machine-guns and the force may take recourse to a law for compulsory service for times of emergency.

The Senate, at present consisting of eight members and ruling by decree, is 100 per cent National Socialist and would have no difficulty whatever in simply declaring itself a part of Germany — if that were the strategy.

"But that is not the plan," Herr Buhle said. "We are content to wait for Hitler to act in his own way and at his own time."

It was explained that there is nothing unusual in the fact that Greiser, a Free City citizen, is on voluntary duty with the German Navy.

The Free City's citizens of Polish nationality may serve in the Polish Army — and many do so, it was said.

Artillery for Danzig?

GDYNIA, Poland, June 30 (AP)—Reports reaching Gdynia from the Free City of Danzig said a quantity of munitions was taken from East Prussia to the Free City night before last. The munitions allegedly included 16 artillery pieces.

Congress and President

(Continued from Page 1)

that it will gain most of its objectives.

President Roosevelt meanwhile affixed his signature to a number of major bills already passed, which supersede measures expiring tonight at the end of the fiscal year.

He yesterday signed the 1940 tax bill, it was revealed at the White House today, terminating the levy on undistributed corporate profits and granting other important tax concessions designed to encourage business.

Mr. Roosevelt also signed the State-Justice-Commerce department appropriation bill for 1940 which carries a special $300,000 fund to finance a drive against foreign espionage, and the appropriation to finance 1940 operations of the Labor Department.

Oil Act Extended

The President also signed a bill extending for three years the Connally "hot oil" act.

Developments were breaking thick and fast on all these fronts in the Capitol today. While the President was signing last-minute measures the congressional line-up was shifting on additional measures, and at the same time end-of-the-fiscal year figures were being made available. Different developments fitted into a general mosaic which indicated that even if the relief or monetary bills failed to pass by the deadline, the Administration sooner or later would get most of the goals which it is seeking.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed the monetary system at length at his press conference. He was asked if his foreign silver purchase program, defeated by the Senate but revived in the compromise conference report, was connected with the good neighbor policy. The President said it was one phase of that policy affecting North, Central, and South American nations. Another phase, he said, was stabilization of exchange and an even flow of commerce resulting from such stability. That, he said, affected Canada as well as Latin American countries.

Silent on Silver Price

Like Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt refused to say what the Government would pay for domestic silver if the monetary bill failed. The threat to drop domestic silver to the world price of about 39 cents an ounce is the Administration's chief weapon for forcing the silver-inflation group to end its strange alliance with conservative Republicans.

Mr. Roosevelt also discussed the big new tax bill which removes "irritants" to business. He said that Administration of the measure would present technical problems upon which Treasury experts are now at work. He took the occasion of another question to express objection to a gross income tax.

Presidential signature on the tax bill prevents the otherwise automatic expiration at midnight of "nuisance taxes" and the three-cent postal rate. The bill will abolish the remnant of the undistributed corporate profits tax on next Jan. 1, substituting a flat 18 per cent income levy on corporations earning more than $25,000 annually.

Separating the present legislative situation from its immediate details and looking at it from the long-range view, opinion seems to be gaining that the Republican-silver coalition was a transitory political adventure which brought gain to the astute silver group but dubious results to the "hard-money" Republicans.

Most amazing alliance of modern times, it has already caused embarrassment to such potential presidential candidates as Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio. Senator Vandenberg voted outright for the amendment which boosted domestic silver to 77.5 cents an ounce. Mr. Taft was absent, but was recorded as in favor of the same proposal. Democrats looked on in amazement as these votes were cast or announced.

The silver group which emerges, as always, the practical beneficiary of inter-political squabbles, professed to be displeased with the administration's 70 cents an ounce offer. But it was significant that Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, a co-leader of the movement declared:

"I am not satisfied with 70 cents an ounce. But that does not mean I will not vote for it."

Slovak Border Fortified

ZILINA, SLOVAKIA, June 30 (AP)—The German military mission in charge of fortifying Slovakia's frontier with Poland was reported reliably to have demanded completion of two strategic highways by September.

Slovak sources said 2,000 German troops had moved to this pivotal border town at the head of the Vag valley this week, while several high officers were added to the German military command here.

Newsprint Exports Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Exports of Canadian newsprint during March had a value of $9,388,061 compared with $8,685,337 in the corresponding month of last year.

Rubberized Silk Stockings Show a Big Jump in 'Mileage'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio,—Women's hose, made in a rubber factory and developed along the same lines as the strongest cords in Akron-made automobile tires are the latest thing to come from rubber research laboratories here.

Twenty-four times as strong as ordinary stockings, the hose are now being placed on the retail markets in test cities throughout the United States after successful experimentation covering many months.

Unique because of the tensile strength which has been added to them, the hose have been strengthened by one of two new methods of prolonging wear—namely, the process of increasing the twist and bonding the material—as is done in the gum dipping of cord tires. Evan C. Brewster, of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company says. The other method which has been tried by other stocking companies is that of developing stronger stitching in the hose.

Mr. Brewster said that the Goodyear hose are made of genuine transparent pure silk, like any other stockings, but that the process by which they are formed is exclusive and new.

"The silk worm in spinning its cocoon," he says, "binds the filaments together with a gum-like substance. Raw silk in this state is stiff and unwearable and it is necessary to remove the gummy substance which nature designed as necessary for the strength of silk, thus leaving the tiny silk filaments unprotected, loose and brittle.

"Competent authorities have felt for a long time that if some way was found to protect the silk strand, greater wear would result.

"Many months ago our company set out to find the answer to this problem. The chemists worked at the problem. New combinations were tried, new concoctions of latex film, rubber derivative and other plastic materials were used in the experiments.

"Finally this process was uncovered and steps were immediately taken to patent it."

Laboratory tests showed, Mr. Brewster said, that while being worn a stocking is in constant motion. The thread of each little loop in the hose is sawing away at the thread in the adjoining loop.

The process used in the manufacture of these new stockings, applies a soft protective invisible film to each strand of silk, permitting the loops to slide smoothly over each other and minimizing the sawing effect. Tests have proved that repeated washings do not remove this film, and that it also protects from the damaging effect of perspiration.

Britain 'Prepared to Fight' If Poles Ask Aid in Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

further forcible expansion by the Reich.

"In the event of further aggression we are resolved to use at once the whole of our strength in fulfillment of our pledges to resist it." This statement and Lord Halifax's declaration: "We know that if international law and order are to be preserved we must be prepared to fight in their defense" are considered to strike an accurate keynote not only of the speech but of the Government's present policy. The general tenor of the Foreign Secretary's address which stressed Britain's military preparedness, as well as its moral readiness to meet the challenge, is generally agreed to confirm this conclusion.

Coming down to concrete applications of this, the British Government's policy, as it may be assessed from a combination of Lord Halifax's declarations with what is being said in well-informed quarters, may be summarized as follows:

1. Britain is ready to fight over Danzig—not "for" Danzig—if the Polish Government maintains its present determination not to allow its rights and vital interests in the Free City be taken away. "It is up to the Poles now," summarizes the British behind-the-scenes attitude toward this crucial problem. It might be objected that this was also true in the case of the Czechs last September, but the essential difference is that—although obviously not encouraging the Poles to resist a coup by the Reich—this time the British Government will not put pressure upon the Poles to discourage them from resisting.

2. In an effort to add weight to its words the British Government is now making genuine efforts to bring the Anglo-Soviet negotiations to a quick and successful conclusion. Despite the editorial in Pravda by Andre A. Zhdanoff, the Soviet Propaganda chief, which belittled the possibility of agreement, informed opinion here is still convinced that an agreement is not far off.

3. Britain's "assertions of friendly intentions," to use the German expression, are evidence of the British Government's genuine readiness to deal generously with the German Reich if it should prove its willingness to abandon its present "Machtpolitik" and return from this concept of "power politics" to peaceful ways of international co-operation. Here again the behind-the-scenes interpretation is that this means in practice either that Herr Hitler must virtually reverse his whole trend to date, or the German people must disavow the regime—alternatives which admittedly are at the extreme edge of even remote probability.

4. Any element of "appeasement" remaining in British policy is confined to economic concessions only, unless or until one or the other of these revolutionary changes occurs in Germany.

As far as Poland's intentions are concerned President Moscicki's speech is generally felt here to indicate that Polish determination to resist any annexation or militarization of Danzig by Germany remains unflinching.

Breach Appears Wider?

(Continued from Page 1)

Halifax makes a remark which clearly indicates the gulf between the English and German viewpoints, especially when Germany considers England particularly vulnerable as at the present time. "British bleatings," it writes, "in which an aggressive tone alternates with expressions of peaceful intentions make as ambiguous an impression as that country's whole new course," that is its attempted co-operation with Moscow.

Objective of Naval Treaty

Germany, it is emphasized here, has long foreseen the day when a strong Reich would challenge England to agree to a division of their spheres of interest. This is now clearly revealed in comments one hears on the Anglo-German naval agreement which are intended as a reply to the British note of June 28. The German argument runs thus: "If England imagines that the chief aim of the 1935 naval treaty was to establish stability on the sea and to prevent an unnecessary armaments race, then Germany disagrees.

"The Reich conceived the treaty in a more important political role," the argument continues. "The inner meaning of that treaty was not that it was a contribution to naval limitation which, after failure of the disarmament conference, was excluded from the realm of actual politics. But the agreement with Britain was intended as a contribution toward limitation of spheres and influence between England and Germany.

"It proceeded from Germany's desire and conviction that a war with England must be made impossible for all time. This Germany sought to do through limiting the respective spheres of interest as a pre-requisite to political friendship.

"The 1935 pact," it is added, "was for Germany a renunciation, and in return it was expected here that England would renounce any attempts to establish a 'jumping-off ground' against Germany in Eastern Europe."

This in Germany's interpretation has a significant bearing on the charge of British "encirclement" of the Reich. It means that any attempt on England's part to have anything to say in any part of Central and East Europe is interpreted by Germany as "encirclement." For Eastern Europe, in the Reich's view, should not concern England.

Thus English statesmen can protest that they have no intention of encircling Germany, and that their pacts are defensive and directed only against aggression, but Germany continues to define as "encirclement" anything that stands in the way of the Reich's domination of Europe east of the Rhine.

Strange though it may seem abroad, Germany is still not convinced that England and France will honor their bond to Poland despite all official English declarations. It is hard for leaders here, who feel they cornered Prime Minister Chamberlain at Munich last September, not to believe that the same tactics will be successful at a future date.

Rome Press Critical

ROME, June 30 (AP)—The official Stefani news agency yesterday characterized the speech of the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, as "devoid of any constructive proposal whatever."

Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

vote today, and will eliminate this measure from the bill.

The final day of open debate confirmed the tentative conclusions of the first two days that the prevailing mood of the House is strongly against involvement in a foreign war, though willing to endorse a managed foreign policy toward that end. As before, there were many moving pleas against sending Americans to Europe to fight, as well as many politically motivated speeches, made with one eye on the noninterventionist strength among the voters back home.

Those who openly advocated assistance to the democratic powers and sanctions against aggressors were conspicuous by their small numerical strength, and for their variance from the Democratic Party line of policy.

One of the high points of the day came when Representative William A. Ashbrook (D) of Ohio took the floor. "There was (at the time the Congress voted the declaration of war in 1917) a most tremendous and widespread propaganda in existence," he said. "My deep convictions were then to vote against a declaration of war. I was submissive and weak enough, I confess with humiliation, finally to yield. . . . But I have regretted it from that day to this; and I do not, therefore, intend by my vote to take any chances of involving the United States in another World War, and for that reason I expect to vote against the present neutrality bill."

There had been silence and now came applause.

"Did not the gentleman say to me," said one of his colleagues, "that he felt his dreams were long disturbed over his action."

"That is absolutely true," Mr. Ashbrook said, "and I do not propose to take the chance of having them disturbed for the remainder of my days by voting for this bill."

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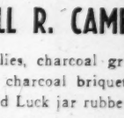

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(Continued)

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21 MAIN

Bathing Suits	$1.98-$2.98-$3.98
Play Suits	$1.98-$2.98
Bathing Caps	10c-25c-69c
Children's Sun Suits	59c-$1.19

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

Walk the natural way in
Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

High Schooler Play Clothes
of
NUBBY SPUN RAYON
A wide assortment of styles at prices to suit the most exacting budget.
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

"You'll find it at Treat's"
See the New
Men's and Women's
JANTZEN
Lastex fit swim suits . . . the "Velva Lure," "Satin-Knit." Colorful, rich, lustrous.
$4.95 to $7.95

TREAT
HARDWARE CORPORATION
"THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"
582 ESSEX ST Dial 5115 25 B'WAY

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

BATEMAN'S
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Sport Togs, Swim Togs
for all the family
Newest Cannon Towels
in gorgeous colors

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Fine Rib Roast Beef	lb. 39c
Native Fowl, 5-lb. ave. wt.	lb. 35c
Native Roasting Chickens, 5-lb. ave. wt.	lb. 39c
Creamed Cottage Cheese	carton 15c
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice	lge. 50-oz. tin 27c
"Air Mail" Bartlett Pears	2½ tin 19c
"Cape Cod Cooks" Delicious Clam Chowder	16-oz. tin 19c

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

Saturday Special!
All wool crepe and Shetland Tweed TOPPERS
A few bengaline and moire coats. Reg. $5.98 and $7.98 $4.40
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

"The House for Service"
Cruise Into Summer Aboard Your Own Front Porch
See our gay array of Porch Gliders and other summer furnishings
W. B. Gifford
97-99 Market Street

Men! Young Men!
Our Annual Summer Sale of
Goddard Bros.
QUALITY CLOTHING

$25 SUITS	$20.50	$35 SUITS	$29.50
$30 SUITS	$25.50	$40 SUITS	$34.50

Shop and Pay the Easy Convenient Way
Pay ⅓ Aug. 10th — Pay ⅓ Sept. 10th — Pay ⅓ Oct. 10th
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone Breakers 3737

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
★
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
Breakers 4956

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Useful Gifts to Please the Bride
Lowest Prices for Gifts of Quality
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION Corner BUFFUM STREET

MALDEN

"Kali-sten-iks"
America's Fir Shoes for Children
Kali-sten-iks
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St. Malden Tel. 1487

July Fourth Specials
Sport Slacks—Polo Shirts
Be Cool With a
Palm Beach Suit $15.50
The Apparel Shop That's on the Square
Baker Clothing Co.
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN, MASS.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD
(Continued)

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Holden's Taxi
MELROSE
2700
1 Passenger—25c 2-4 Passengers—35c
Anywhere in Melrose
7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

ANDREWS MARKET
MEATS and GROCERIES
Moxie
510 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

Let Us Be Your
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Next to Wyoming Depot Mel. 2052

PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
VACATION OUTFITS
for Seashore, Country or Travel
Let us show you the proper OUTFIT for your VACATION or WEEKEND
Polo Shirts, Slacks, Bathing Suits and Trunks, Sweaters and Shorts
529 MAIN STREET

The French Doll Beauty Shoppe
58 Essex Street, Melrose Tel. 4010
Machine and Machineless PERMANENT WAVES
All Types of Waving and Manicure Service

SCOFIELD PRINTING CO.
26 Essex St. Tel. Mel. 1847
Opposite Post Office

NEEDHAM

Come to
Fletcher Farm
for the best of fresh vegetables freshly picked
Order your 4th of July Peas early.
829 Central Ave. Phone Nee 0048

Road—Needham 1236—Service
Mac's Service Station
AMOCO GAS
837 Highland Avenue Motor X-Ray

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St New Bedford, Mass So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Shrafft's Candies
Dinner

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

MONITOR READERS
Visiting New Bedford, Mass.
Are always welcome to browse around at
HUTCHINSON'S
222 UNION ST.
Use our phones, rest rooms, comfortable chairs.
Souvenirs—Exclusive Post Cards
Visit Our Basement Toy Shop

Willey's Inc.
Smart Women's Apparel
New Bedford and Edgartown

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers. Tel. West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New No. 1091-W

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New No. 8012

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER
(Continued)

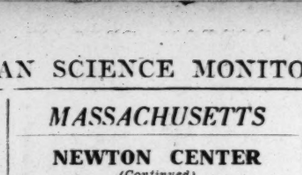
LOUISE TURNER
The Shop o'GIFTS
THE FINEST GIFT SHOP *in* GREATER BOSTON
Union St. opposite R. R. Station

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC OIL BURNERS
FUEL OILS
LUTHER PAUL CO.
Cen. New. 0590-0591

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

NEWTON — West Newton



BEACH WEAR
for the Holiday Weekend and Vacations
Camp Equipment
at
BARRON'S
WEST NEWTON SQUARE

PITTSFIELD

Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Boys and Girls
Smart new White Shoes for Summer
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
I. S. BABBITT Cor. West and Centre Sts

The Greeting Card Shop
Cards for all occasions.
Unusual, Different Handkerchiefs
Mrs. Ogden 12 South St.

Hy-Att Gas Service
PYROFAX
Gas Ranges—Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating
and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
To make your holiday complete
Shop at
England Brothers

A Refreshing Summertime Beverage
KELCO GINGER ALE
FULL QUART BOTTLE PLUS DEPOSIT 10¢
Pale Dry or Golden
Kelsey's Market

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries everywhere.
We sell the Arthur W. Paul Sleep-Inducer Bedding
Stearns Furniture Co.
1163 Hancock St., Opp. Masonic Temple
Telephone GRanite 8020

If you are interested in buying a New Car—See what Buick has to offer for this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
125 HANCOCK STREET

BLANKETS!
How about refreshing your nice woolen blankets? No shrinkage—mothproofed.
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleansers*
PRES. 5000

DUSTPROOFED
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
13 Weston Avenue Wollaston Pres. 0832

FRESH EASTERN SALMON
and
GREEN PEAS
for July 4
We carry a full line of Monitor-advertised BIRDS EYE PRODUCTS
GAMBLE'S MARKET
Gra. 8600 Quincy, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Foy's Markets, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

READING

TANNER SERVICE STATION
Trojanized Lubrication
Acme Tires—Accessories
100 ALBION ST., WAKEFIELD
TEL. CRYSTAL 1822

SALEM

Clark & Friend
225 Essex Street, Salem
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's
QUALITY CLOTHING

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029 10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass Ave., Arlington

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM 2610

Saunders' Shops
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

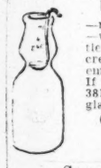
Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

We Have
Ice Cream for Summer Days
DANDY DUTCH CANDIES
696 Main Street Wal. 4666

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery
Prepare your car for the Fourth
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Wal. 2435

WATERTOWN



Unexpected Guests!—
—no bother or extra expenses—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle. With it you'll always have cream and milk ready for any emergency.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

★ Star Market Co., Inc.
FOWL
4 to 7-lb. Average, 23c lb.
Order your Salmon for the Fourth
24 Mt. Auburn Street Mid. 8600

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Are You Ready for Trips?
Visit ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Mobilubrication *Certified*
Wel. 1216 "Bumper-to-Bumper Service"

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Tel. Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640
Weymouth, Mass

PALM BEACH SUITS
Reconditioned
We return them smart and cool.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH LAUNDRY & CLEANSING CO.
Weymouth 2300

WINTHROP

HOTEL WINTHROP ARMS GRILLE
Winthrop Highlands Ocean 0340
DAILY SPECIALS
from 60c to 90c
Lobster and sea foods are always available
Under supervision of Merrill F. Turner

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON. 29 Devonshire Place (Bus 1, 2)—Board residence; good catering; every comfort; 1 minute sea; 42/- weekly. MRS. MILLS.

SUSSEX—Comfortable board residence; 3 minutes sea; garden; children catered for; terms moderate. Mon Abri, Limmer Lane, Felpham, Bognor Regis.

CARS FOR HIRE

MIDDX.—3/6 per hour, plus 1d. a mile, luxurious 8 cyl. multi horse-power saloon cars with uniformed chauffeurs; no mileage restrictions. 24 hour service. OWNAUTO, 20a, York Street, Twickenham. POPesgrove 4000

CORSETIERES

BIRMINGHAM: M. G. LOVELL, 100 Church Rd., Moseley. Tel. South 2993—Made to measure; Foundation garments. "Strodex" certificated.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG LADY offers services in exchange for passage to Boston; good sailor. Box W-1402, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

BEXHILL, Sussex—20 yards from sea, cosily furnished, self-contained garden flat, sleeping four. Box W-1400, BCM/CSM, London.

SURBITON, Surrey (near station and River)—Ground floor flat to let furnished or unfurnished; moderate rent; three rooms, good dining-room-kitchen, instant hot water, bathroom, garage, telephone, use of garden. Box W-1384, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATLETS

BOURNEMOUTH — Furnished flatlets; modern; all conveniences, in private residence; nr. sea, shops and buses; meals optional. 11 St. Stephens Road.

FOOD PRODUCTS

FIRST-CLASS home-made cakes delivered weekly. Reading, Maidenhead, Wokingham districts. Moffatt-Francis, High Street, Twyford. Phone 127.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GODALMING, Surrey—Second-hand American organ for disposal; suitable for small hall. Box W-1396, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH. BRANKSOME PARK—Freehold residence; 2 floors, 5 bed, 3 reception; central heating; garage; 1 acre; unique position; £2250. Box W-1397, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

DEVONSHIRE—Furnished bungalow, 6 months or more, from next autumn; 3 bedrooms, electricity, water; garage; golf, riding; £2 weekly or nearest. Apply: Westholme, Uplowman Road, Tiverton.

SELSEY, Sussex—Well-furnished house near sandy beach; large lounge, 4 bedrooms (sleep 8), morning room, kitchen, bathroom, 2 lavatories, telephone; garage; garden. Box W-1384, BCM/CSM, London.

WALES—Furnished house to let July, August and September; beautiful surroundings. OWEN Old Rectory, Ilston, Gower nr. Swansea.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; peaceful; from 2 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORCESTER. PLEASANT COUNTRY GUEST HOUSE—Convenient, comfortable; garden and orchard. THORPE, The Laurels, HALLOW, nr Worcester. Phone Hallow 22.

WORTHING, Sussex—Paying guests received in charming house; nice residential part. MRS CHURCH, Elton Lodge, 24, Selden Road. Phone 5256.

POST VACANT

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—Capable domestic help or general maid required; to sleep out. Apply Box W-1403, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams
BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

Anderson & McAuley
LTD
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place Bournemouth

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
243-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD BOSCOMBE
Also at 13 Southbourne Grove

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH'S PREMIER FURNISHING STORE
Now four acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Three furnished homes built in the Show Rooms. Bargain floor. Pick of the World's newest Furnishing Ideas.
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 also at London, Southampton, Southbourne.

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888 3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

BRIGHTON and HOVE

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
Photographic Developing and Printing
9 Hours Service
Let us make a picture Enlargement of your best snaps; in sepia or colour.
Strode Cash & Penfold
153 Ashley Rd. (next door to Metropole) and 8 other addresses in Bristol

"CROCHLYN"
FROCKS, BLOUSES, AND FABRICS BY THE YARD
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
Bristol

The Sir Herbert Barker Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM
63 Queen's Rd.
Bristol 8

TAYLOR'S
of COLLEGE GREEN, Bristol, and South Parade, Weston-super-Mare
"For Everything that's New in Fashions and Fabrics"
GET YOUR SWIMWEAR at
Marsh's
All the leading makes in stock.
86-92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

LANNING & JUDD
IRONMONGERS
20-22 Stokes Croft, Bristol 1
TEL. 25703
Garden Shelters, Deck Chairs, Lawn Mowers, Meat Safes
Every Comfort for Your Garden
TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for
BEACH WEAR SWIM SUITS
HOLIDAY WEAR
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone Rav 0502

CAMBRIDGE

P. H. ALLIN & SONS
42, Bridge Street
New and Second Hand Cars, Motor Cycles and Cycles
Storage, Repairs, Overhauls and Accessories

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
Hills Road Phone 4912

CHELTENHAM

Fine Selection of COOKED MEATS, Pies, York Ham, etc.
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Pittville Street
Phone Dairy 3090 Creamery 2353
(Also Gloucester and Cirencester)

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

COAL AT
Summer Prices
E. KNOTT & CO.
5a, North Street Phone 3175

CROYDON, PURLEY AND DISTRICT

Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

WHY BUY A CYCLE
of unknown make? When you can get one made by the world's most famous makers either for cash or easy terms. Raleigh, Humber, Rudge, B. S. A., Sunbeam, etc. Call, inspect and get our terms.
W. & H. CHURCHILL
"The Cycle Shop," Park St., Croydon

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe & Shirley GROCERS

CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

EASTBOURNE

FRUITERER
FLORIST
GREENGROCER
F. T. D. A.
S. C. NASH
South St. Tel. 1225—1224

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC
laundry process
assures whiter linens, softer woollens, brighter colours, longer wear
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
'Phone: Bramley 94

HARDINGS
(The Shop with the Flowers)
Guildford's Ladies Wear Specialists
Gowns—Coats—Knitwear—Corsets
175-6 High Street Phone 644

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

FOUNTAIN PENS
TYPEWRITERS
STATIONERY
SUIT CASES
BOOKS
BAGS
JOHNSON 34 KINGS ROAD TEL. 1973

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND
MAIDENHEAD
The Grenfell Laundry
for High-Class Hand Work
57, GRENFELL ROAD
'Phone 618
OXFORD
Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
PAIGNTON
EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District
BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models
PINNER
THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80
PLYMOUTH
COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth
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Daily Features Page

Roger P. Scroggins

Nephew Osmun Was Approximately Right

Waiting for his nephew Osmun, a Boston Common squirrel of the middle size, Mr. Scroggins wondered if Osmun could be right and he mentally turned the matter this way and that way.

"I have lived a long time," said Mr. Scroggins to himself, "and I have seen much of squirrels, and of birds, but I've never seen a squirrel that even pretended to fly; and here is Osmun, not as old as I am—of course not, why I'm his uncle—who says that this friend can fly. And the friend is a squirrel." Scroggins paced back and forth on the limb of acer saccharinum (sugar maple), dropping on all fours since there was no one in sight before whom it was necessary to be dignified. "Well, we shall see," said Scroggins, and he mopped his brow with a silk handkerchief, the day being a warm one even among the maple leaves, "we soon shall see."

The stranger leaped into space

There was a series of small scratching noises below, and Scroggins peered down. He felt the thrill of a correct statement, for there were Osmun and another squirrel below.

Osmun began climbing the tree. He used the traditional squirrel method of getting up a tree, climbing with his claws, with ease and assurance. The other squirrel watched him. Scroggins watched the other squirrel.

"Now," he said to himself, "is the time for him to show what he can do," and the venerable squirrel sat on the limb, skeptically.

Osmun reached the place where the limb on which his uncle sat joined the trunk. "This is where we were to meet," Osmun called to his friend. "Come on up."

Scroggins bated his breath. The squirrel on the ground looked aloft. The expectancy was too great for Scroggins to keep silence. "Fly!" he shouted.

Osmun smiled. "Ah, there you are, Uncle," and Osmun came over and sat beside his relative. The squirrel below also smiled. Then, with something of an air, the stranger came up, but not by flying. He used the traditional climbing method. Scroggins patted his nephew's shoulder consolingly.

"I didn't think he could do it," said Scroggins.

"Wait," said Osmun; which they did.

The stranger reached the limb by climbing. Then, with a wave of the hand, he turned, leaped into space and sailed to the ground, his arms outstretched in welcome to the earth.

"You see," said Osmun, as his friend reached the ground, and there was a touch of condescension in the young man's manner.

"I saw," said Scroggins. "And I note that while he flies down, he does not fly up."

The stranger was climbing to them. "Sh!" cautioned Osmun, "don't say that to him. He might feel it."

Scroggins dissolved in friendliness when the stranger joined them. "That is a fine thing to be able to do," he said. "And I will admit that my nephew, in saying that you, a squirrel, can fly was right."

The stranger murmured his thanks. To himself, Scroggins murmured, "That is, he was approximately right." **George L. Moore**

Reflecting the Glow

If I can put one touch of a rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman, I shall feel that I have worked with God.—George Macdonald.

Little Chauncey

"Why, I can buy stamps for that price at the post office."

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Gladys Hutchins, Chicago

Readers Are Invited to Submit Suitable Titles for This Picture; and on July 14, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to the Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Is Recommended

In Lighter Vein

Now You Tell One

Angler (to friend): "Yes, the fish was too small to bother with, so I got two men to throw it back into the water."—Vancouver Sun.

Fast Action

Would-be-Advertiser: "Are you certain that advertisements in your paper bring results?"

Country Editor: "Absolutely. Why, the last time a man advertised a lost dog, the dog walked in while the man was writing out the advertisement."—Grit.

The Alibi

Taxicab drivers, according to a reader's complaint, charge extra fare on foggy nights.

The cabbies' reply is that they can't see their way clear to carry passengers at ordinary rates.—Life (Melbourne).

Something Similar

"I want the book called 'Who Is Your Principal?' but I don't know who wrote it."

After due deliberation and skillful questioning the librarian discovered that "Hoosier Schoolmaster" was the book desired.—Pittsburgh Post Gazette.

Going, Gone!

William wasn't paying attention, so the teacher turned on him. "Three pairs of shoes at six shillings a pair; now, how much?"

William promptly replied, "Seven shillings and sixpence."

"Come, come, William, that's less than half their worth!" the teacher exclaimed.

"Well, that's my best offer," said William. "Take it or leave it."—Dundee People's Journal.

Daily Quotation

I FIND the doing of the will of God leaves me no time for disputing about His plans.—GEORGE MACDONALD.

Daily Anecdote

Changing Gounod

In the first flush of his youth, when fame began to descend upon him, Charles Gounod, composer of the operas "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet," and many other celebrated works, was inclined toward vanity. But as the years came, and with them wisdom, he began to change.

Looking back over his illustrious career, the great composer explained his progress in these words: "When I was very young I used to say, 'I'; later on I said, 'I and Mozart'; then, 'Mozart and I'; now I say, 'Mozart!' "

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: You can tell when summer is really here. The radio singers begin to introduce new moon songs.

Humorist: A shower of frogs was reported from a village in Normandy last week. Over here we just get the same old cats and dogs.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faithful Servant

London

Year by year the Bible increases its sales. Now it may be obtained almost anywhere, but its sacred contents were not always so readily available.

One hundred and twenty-two years ago, a soldier of the Woolwich Garrison hung behind the guardroom door a notice to the effect that any other soldier who wished to could borrow a Bible from him. But this gracious offer was frowned upon by those in command, and it was not until nine years later that opinion had changed from censure to commendation and resulted in a King's Regulation being issued which provided a Bible and Prayer Book for every soldier at the public expense.

Of that obscure soldier it might be said, "How far that little candle throws his beams!" Many men must have blessed that brave servant of the King for his fearless, simple act of benevolence. Today, 122 years later, there is a street to be named after him—Rudd Street, Woolwich.

Odds and Ends

The Cost of Exchange

The wear and tear on U. S. coins amounts to around $7,000,000 annually, a loss in metal content that is absorbed by the Government.

Arable Land

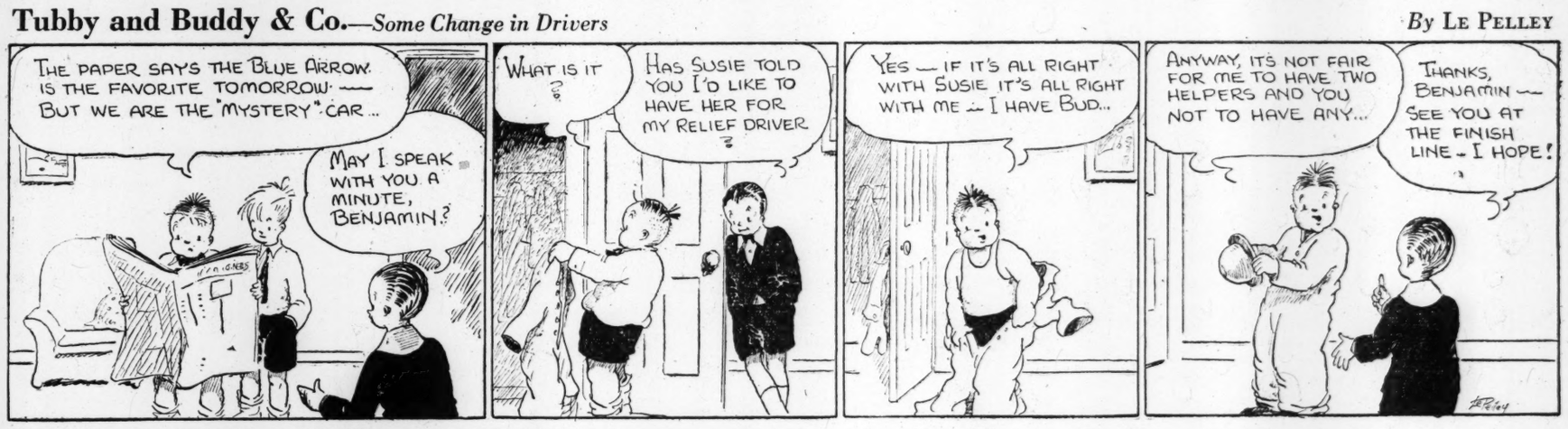
The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates there are 2,900,000 square miles of land within the United States, and that not more than 953,125 square miles can ever be farmed.

A Verse for Today . . .

Blessed are they that dwell in thy house: they will be still praising thee.—Ps. 84:4.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Change in Drivers*

By LE PELLEY

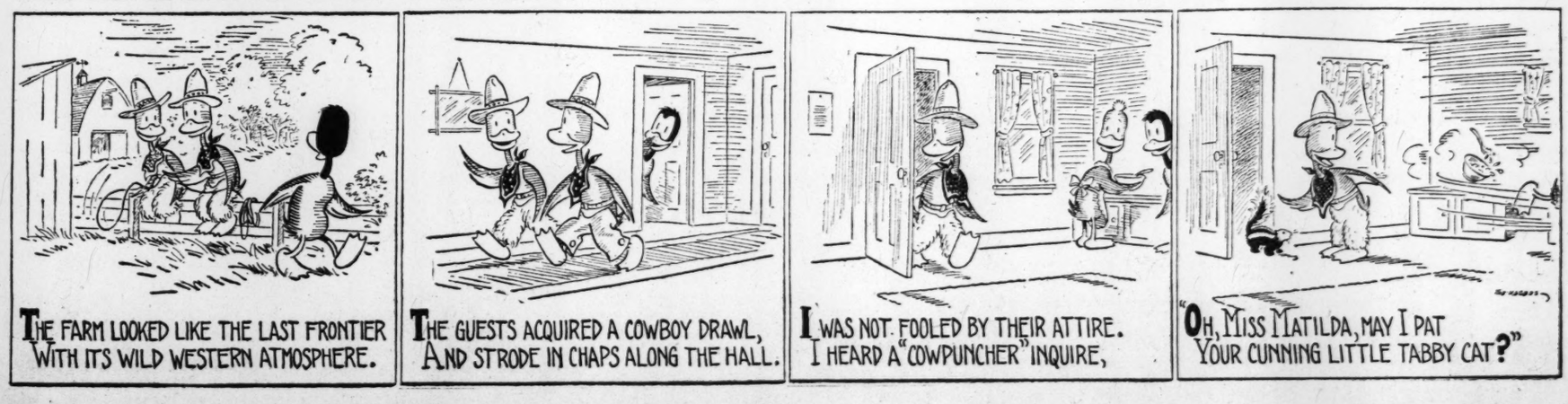

THE PAPER SAYS THE BLUE ARROW IS THE FAVORITE TOMORROW — BUT WE ARE THE "MYSTERY" CAR...
MAY I SPEAK WITH YOU A MINUTE, BENJAMIN?
WHAT IS IT?
HAS SUSIE TOLD YOU I'D LIKE TO HAVE HER FOR MY RELIEF DRIVER?
YES — IF IT'S ALL RIGHT WITH SUSIE IT'S ALL RIGHT WITH ME — I HAVE BUD..
ANYWAY, ITS NOT FAIR FOR ME TO HAVE TWO HELPERS AND YOU NOT TO HAVE ANY...
THANKS, BENJAMIN — SEE YOU AT THE FINISH LINE - I HOPE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*At Least This Is Something I Like—*

It was so hot today, I thought I'd go down to the park and see if it was any cooler there.
Saw that artist again—
I still can't say I really like his paintings—
But his umbrella was fine.

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Answer Is 'No!'*

By THE HAGERS


THE FARM LOOKED LIKE THE LAST FRONTIER WITH ITS WILD WESTERN ATMOSPHERE.
THE GUESTS ACQUIRED A COWBOY DRAWL, AND STRODE IN CHAPS ALONG THE HALL.
I WAS NOT FOOLED BY THEIR ATTIRE. I HEARD A "COWPUNCHER" INQUIRE,
"OH, MISS MATILDA, MAY I PAT YOUR CUNNING LITTLE TABBY CAT?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thus Far and . . .

The certainty with which predictions of a new Munich are still being voiced is a measure of the task which British statesmen have before them of convincing German public and official opinion that Britain means business this time. The signs are stronger today than they were prior to the Sudeten crisis that Britain has drawn a line behind which there can be no retreat.

Yet are German leaders reading these signs? What of the reported calling up of additional hundreds of thousands of reservists by Berlin, the pouring of National Socialist forces into Danzig? What urgency prompts strong statements by Lord Halifax, Premier Daladier, and other outstanding spokesmen of the democratic front?

Evidently the best reports of which governments can avail themselves are disquieting enough to warrant public statements the nature of which makes retreat all but impossible by those responsible for them.

* * *

What cannot now be overlooked, though it may have been overestimated in the pre-Munich weeks, is British public opinion. A year ago this was confused and divided. Numbers may have been on the side of firmness; but influence was on the other side. Now this opinion is solidly committed to the ideal of an anti-aggression front. Munich educated the man-in-the-street to the need of making his views unmistakable to his own government. It evidently educated the men in Downing Street to the need of making British views unmistakable to other governments.

Guarantees of a most sweeping nature to Poland, to Rumania, to Greece, and atop of these conscription in Britain—these are some of the factors which make this situation different from that of September, 1938.

* * *

But the truly important aspect of this change is that it has taken place not simply because British leadership desired it, but because the British people had achieved among themselves that oneness of aim which is so often considered the keystone of successes of totalitarian force. That the issue is, as this newspaper stated it some weeks ago, "bigger than Danzig" apparently is recognized in London as well as Paris today. Reports on the Anglo-Russian negotiations indicate that between the two evils of risking a breakdown of these negotiations at a crucial moment and of meeting Russian demands for Baltic guarantees which may be unwanted by the Baltic states involved, Britain is choosing the latter and possibly the lesser evil.

This is hardly a sign that appeasement will come from London before the international atmosphere is cleared of the threat of force. When it is cleared, Lord Halifax promises, the problems which lie back of German and Italian discontent can be discussed—even colonies.

This is not the first time a suggestion of appeasement has crept into an otherwise firm British statement, and there is a danger it will again be misinterpreted as a sign of weakness. Yet it is necessary to underscore the willingness of the European democracies to accept wise and just changes through peaceful means, lest the very point of the democratic peoples' willingness to make sacrifices be forgotten in the emotional excitement which develops in nations suddenly conscious of their full powers.

* * *

What must be aimed at today, at the very outset, is such a peace. Reminders of its importance are not necessarily signs of a return to appeasement. Indeed, the most visible straws currently blowing in this direction are the statements in the German press that there is really no cause for alarm over Danzig now, and that this summer is going to be a politically uneventful one. Berlin denies the cause of the apprehension felt in Paris and London, and such denial is good diplomacy. If it does not put those capitals off guard then it can be cited as explaining why no great events followed reportedly extensive preparations for them.

This is all to the good. For after all, if peace is to be re-established short of war, appeasement must come from both sides.

Relations with Japan have one very curious aspect. The United States supplies most of the raw materials with which Japan makes armaments, with which she orders United States ships out of Chinese harbors. It's just like kicking oneself.

Why the Hatch Bill?

When the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee reported the relief appropriation bill now before the Senate it included in the measure five salient sections of the Hatch or Sheppard-Austin Bill designed to take political abuses not only out of WPA but also out of other Federal and State agencies. The Hatch Bill was then, and is yet, apparently stymied in the House Judiciary Committee.

The natural question is, Does the inclusion of these provisions in the relief appropriation bill make the passage of the Hatch Bill unnecessary? So far as the action went, the action of the House Appropriations Committee was splendid. It would, if enactment is completed in the present form, forbid promising as a political reward any employment or benefit made possible by this or any other act of Congress.

Another section incorporated would forbid any person who is paid in a supervisory capacity from this year's relief funds to use his official influence in an election or political campaign or convention. But this ban applies only to the present appropriation and would lapse unless renewed in succeeding bills. Moreover, this and some other restrictions on interference in congressional or presidential politics would apply broadly to any Federal agency if adopted in the Hatch Bill form, but will apply only to relief agencies in the appropriation bill.

The significance of this omission may be made apparent by recalling that the Sheppard Committee investigating campaign expenditures in 1938 found that "subscriptions intended for Candidate [Senator] Barkley's campaign committees were made not only by employees of the WPA in Kentucky, but also by employees . . . of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Accounts of the Treasury Department, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Federal Housing Administration." It reported that still larger contributions were made to Governor Chandler's campaign fund by state employees, many of them paid with Federal funds.

It is also of some consequence that two important sections of the Hatch Bill are left out of the transfer into the relief appropriation bill. These are the sections which forbid soliciting any political assessment or contribution from any beneficiaries of funds appropriated for relief purposes and forbid disclosure or use of relief lists for such solicitation.

Let us refer again to the Sheppard Committee. In its report appears a shabby story of how tickets to a political picnic in Hershey, Pa., were sold at $1 apiece to WPA workers and employees in Luzerne County and at Wilkes-Barre, 120 miles away, and of how one WPA project investigator was dismissed after having refused to take a bunch of the tickets to sell to workers. "The transactions," according to the committee findings, "were handled in such a manner as to amount to coercion."

If politicians will stoop so low that even the slender "security wage" of WPA workers is not secure from their shakedowns, one can imagine what they will do with "two per cent clubs" or "five per cent clubs" and the like to public employees who hold their jobs by grace of political patronage.

Yes, there are several reasons why the Hatch Bill yet should be blasted out of the House Judiciary Committee and enacted into law.

Civilized Salem

Time is a sure test of the quality of any art. The large number of visitors drawn to hospitable old Salem for this year's open-house-and-garden day testify to a widespread appreciation for all that made living in this Massachusetts town more than a century ago a really graceful art.

Someone once referred to Chestnut Street in Salem as the most civilized street in America. In many ways, this unspoiled byway epitomizes the best that the country achieved in a singularly affluent period. Time works many changes. But it is not by chance that the glory that was Salem in the days of Bowditch and the Boston clippers still glows in symbols of wood and stone.

In a day when functionalism is the keynote in our design for living, it is refreshing to see how many people flock to Open House Day in places such as Salem, Portsmouth and Wiscasset to marvel at the completeness of the mode of living then, and particularly, to admire the superb achievements of the early American designers. Their work imparts a feeling of dignity and repose that was a tangible expression of an inner sense of serenity and solidity of purpose. Who can say that those New England landmarks may not signify a higher stage of civilization than the stark, streamlined culture of today?

Who's Tops in Tennis?

Amateur tennis is looking around for another Don Budge. The tall Californian who last year turned professional after being acclaimed the world's greatest court performer, left a big hole in the amateur ranks, and a heated race is now taking place among the remaining players to fill the vacant post.

Foremost on the list of contenders is Bobby Riggs, a youthful Chicagoan who already boasts a long shelf of trophies. But his recent defeat in the French Hard Court Championships, and then in the Queen's Court tournament in London, shows that his favored rating is now the subject of a new intense competition. The legion of promising youngsters, and some seasoned players, hitherto eclipsed by Budge's brilliant court successes, now see the ladder clear for them to climb, perhaps to lead America's amateur players once again to a dominating world position.

Such a stimulating turnover has occurred at various intervals in amateur tennis history, following the deflection to paid playing of Tilden, Cochet, Vines, and Perry. Commercialization of sport, though within its own separate enclosure, has often been flayed for tarnishing the bright plate of true competition. But in lifting the mortgage from the amateur courts, it has freshened competition and given hidden talents an opportunity to shine.

The Bookshelf

First Steps West

Westward expansion in the United States was influenced to an incalculable degree by the operations of land companies, which, strangely enough, have been largely neglected by historians. One of the first of these, and indeed, the one which represents the transition from the old proprietary company to the (too often) purely speculative organization of a later day, receives its due meed of attention at the hands of Kenneth P. Bailey in THE OHIO COMPANY OF VIRGINIA AND THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT, 1748-1792 (Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark Company. $6).

Up to 1748 English colonization had been confined to the seaboard and the eastern slopes of the Alleghenies; the great valley of the Ohio was disputed territory, claimed by both France and England, and the hunting ground of powerful Indian tribes, the Six Nations being dominant. The rich fur trade was being exploited by roving colonials of both white nations, especially by Pennsylvanians. It was obvious that permanent possession would go to the nation first making permanent settlement.

* * *

Under these circumstances a group of Englishmen and Virginians organized the Ohio Company about 1747, applying for a huge grant of land west of the Alleghenies, engaging to settle 200 families on it, and to build a fort. Sir William Gooch, lieutenant-governor of Virginia, consistently opposed the grant, alleging that it would bring on hostilities with the French (as it did; it was the immediate cause of the French and Indian War). But as the Board of Trade and the Privy Council held that the settlements would provide the best weapon against the French, the King ordered Gooch to make the grant, which was done in 1749. The personnel of the company included some of the most brilliant names in Virginia history, among them Thomas Lee and his sons, Lawrence and George Washington, George Mason, Robert Dinwiddie, and George Fairfax. The surveying was handled by George Washington and Christopher Gist, and later by George Rogers Clark.

The company established a trading post at Wills Creek, laid out a road through the mountains—the same over which Braddock marched to his defeat—and carried on a profitable trade with the Indians until the French and Indian War broke out. After the French had been defeated, the British government no longer felt the need for a buffer settlement, and had no further interest in the company's welfare. Later grants (notably the Vandalia scheme) overlapped the company's claims; after the Revolution the Virginia Assembly refused to take any action looking to its relief. The company ceased to exist in 1792. A brilliant beginning had ended in dismal failure.

* * *

Yet its patriotic objectives (and they were undoubtedly as important in the eyes of its personnel as business success) were largely achieved. It was the entering wedge for British and, subsequently, American domination of the great inland basin; it made the beginnings of our Indian policy; it made the first survey of Kentucky and set in motion that great wave of migration which was in time to roll to the shores of the Pacific. The Forks of the Ohio were the gateway to the West.

Dr. Bailey has, it appears, consulted all the known sources. His work is meticulous and authoritative, well buttressed with citations and other editorial apparatus. A valuable contribution to colonial history.

K. C. K.

"Help!"

Border Interlude

Leaves From an Editor's Travel Diary—XII

EN ROUTE—ZURICH TO NUREMBERG, TUESDAY

St. Margrethen is on one side of the Rhine, Bregenz is on the other. In the one town the people speak the same language as their friends and relatives in the other. They are racially the same. They worship the same God. They express the same love for children. They dry their hay by draping it over the same kind of little wooden crosses—not over big racks as in northern Germany or Sweden. Crossing on the train we couldn't tell when the imaginary line in the exact center of the river was passed. The birds seem to enjoy St. Margrethen and Bregenz trees impartially, and the fish in the Rhine have the same ideology, go freely and with impunity from one side to the other. When will men be as wise?

BREGENZ, GERMANY

Here German officials come on the train to examine passports and make a list of our cash so we can get out with the same amount. Only ten reichsmarks per person can be brought in, but travel checks bought outside at a 40 per cent advantage can be cashed inside, and the amounts—up to fifty marks a day—entered on one's passport. There is no customs' examination, not even a gesture. Two Finns in our compartment who had repacked their suitcases before reaching the border appear much relieved. Fifteen or twenty black-uniformed cadets get on here. Friends and relatives send them off with smiles. No tears or cheers. This is reassuring; we have read no papers for several days but judge there is no crisis.

LINDAU ON BODENSEE (LAKE CONSTANCE)

Coming into Germany we happened to be reading the lesson for the week in the Christian Science Quarterly. The responsive reading was from the Ninety-First Psalm. "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day."

Ann said, "When people in England, France, and America read those words many must think of protection from Germany or Italy, and I suppose in Germany and Italy people fear that the arrow will come from the other countries."

We read on: "Because thou hast made the Lord . . . even the most High thy habitation; "There shall no evil befall thee."

And then in I John: "He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God."

Those words do not promise protection to one race or country from another; we were happy to realize their assurance of safe habitation to all who will place themselves in it.

NUREMBERG WEDNESDAY

Soldiers, soldiers, everywhere. Men in black uniforms, men in green, men in green and gray—only a little imagination is needed to think of these as part of a defending army, holding the city as in times past against a beleaguering force just outside the old walls. But Nuremberg is not only a special place of the new Germany, the meeting ground of the National Socialist Party, it is also the depository of some of the finest of the old Germany's art and architecture. Even its modern buildings are made to harmonize charmingly with the old. Its river will never run straight, tree-covered isles will continue to soften the lovely lines of old brick houses, and geraniums just will overflow on the balconies. Something of the free spirit of Hans Sachs and the Meistersingers lives on in Nuremberg.

While we were visiting the Castle this morning several truckloads of country boys drove in. They were soldiers, too, clad in green and gray, and the courtyard rang with the tramp of their heavy boots. But they were country boys for all that, out to learn something of their country's ancient glories—one of the Nazis' excellent ideas. A very nice, timid-eyed girl, who said she had learned her English in Birmingham, had a small post-card stand in one corner. We wondered if she had much business—tourists seemed relatively few. But she said 300 a day were coming now from Italy. And then the soldiers came and besieged the stand. Then I was sure they were country boys—everyone bought cards, some five or six, which with stamps would mean a day's pay. The spirit of romance survives in Nuremberg.

D. M. R.

The Wide Horizon

Looking at Lotteries

By Harlan Trott

There is real danger in the legislative proposals for a referendum on a state lottery in Massachusetts. The State is so hard pressed to find new tax sources to balance its huge biennial budget that the people may succumb to the appeals of lottery sponsors just as they fell for pari-mutuel race-track betting a few years back.

Up to now, subsequent legislatures have spurned on grounds of public morality the rosy prospects painted by advocates of this "painless" form of "voluntary taxation." But as the fiscal condition of the State becomes more acute, the moral issue involved may seem relatively less important.

Opponents of the lottery must build their defense around concrete objections or else the Legislature is likely to take the easy way out by authorizing a referendum. That is the way pari-mutuel betting got its start in some twenty states.

It will be difficult to argue against lotteries on grounds of public morality in state which already is a partner in a race track gambling monopoly. And a comparison between the two systems will tend show that when it comes to choosing between two evils, a state lottery would be a less reprehensible form of socialized gambling. Exchanging pari-mutuel betting for a state lottery would eliminate the petty crime and chicanery that characterize race-track operations even under state supervision. Presumably it would discourage bootleg betting which pari-mutuel promoters said their system would eliminate but which has greatly increased since the state legalized betting. One of these handbook establishments enters openly into illicit competition with the State almost next door to Boston's City Hall.

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The revenue-raising potentialities of a state lottery are relatively much greater because the State would keep the bulk of the money poured into the enterprise rather than taking only a small percentage of all wagers as is the case under pari-mutuel betting. The mechanics of a lottery would be much simpler, hence less wasteful, than the elaborate, time-consuming rigmarole through which pari-mutuel betting masquerades as horse racing.

If it were possible to trade the one for the other a lottery would be preferable to the pari-mutuels. But probably the lottery would only be added to the pari-mutuels. The filing of a lottery bill in the Massachusetts Legislature, the counter proposal for a referendum on the issue, the financial plight of State and local treasuries, should all warn us that the State may eventually find itself saddled with both.

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Opponents of the lottery must meet these legislative proposals with facts rather than generalities based on abstract morality. Proponents of the proposed system tell us, for example, that many of the old and outstanding universities in America were helped in early times through money gained from public lotteries. Why not poll the overseers of these institutions, Harvard University among them, to learn whether they would prefer lotteries today to the present system of gifts and endowments as a means of supporting and enlarging their educational facilities? Opponents of public lotteries would do well to delve into the past, to see what lotteries were like when they were tried and discarded once before.

Many states have tried running lotteries, but they had to abolish them because in the end lotteries were running the states. Every member of the Massachusetts Legislature who might favor the proposal to submit the state lottery proposal to a referendum would do well to ponder this excerpt from a written opinion handed down by the Supreme Court many years ago:

> No legislature can bargain away the public health or public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them.

Just this—and the history of the Louisiana Lottery.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Liberty, Justice, and Georgists

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As fundamental a commentary as I ever read on the Declaration of Independence is contained in the chapter on "The Central Truth" in "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George.

A few sentences from that chapter are appropriate to quote on the eve of Independence Day. And here they are:

"The reform I have proposed is but the carrying out in letter and spirit of the truth enunciated in the Declaration of Independence—the self-evident truth that is the heart and soul of the document—'That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"These rights are denied when the equal right to land—on which and by which men alone can live—is denied.

"Equality of political rights will not compensate for the denial of the equal right to the bounty of nature. Political liberty, when the equal right to land is denied, becomes, as population increases and invention goes on, merely the liberty to compete for employment at starvation wages. This is the truth that we have ignored.

"And so there come beggars in our streets and tramps on our roads, and poverty enslaves men whom we boast are political sovereigns; and want breeds ignorance that our schools cannot enlighten; and citizens vote as their masters dictate. . . . Liberty means justice and justice is the natural law."

There are several more pages of a similar nature to show that justice is the object of the Georgists and land value taxation the means.

W. L. CROSMAN

Revere, Mass.

WPA Theater Projects

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Relief No Racket," was read with interest and although you do not therein mention the Federal Theater's expected elimination, it nevertheless is of much concern to many of your readers and of others as well who happen to be members of the theatrical profession. Most of them are at a seeming loss just where to look for work at this time. They were in a similar state previous to the organizing of the WPA due largely to the changes suddenly brought about by the talking pictures.

It was hoped that the theater project would be the beginning of a change whereby drama, vaudeville, and musical comedy would return, at least in some degree. It should not seem strange that these people should now express concern for their families and themselves since the commercial theater is in no position to absorb them at present, and business and industry do not want or need employees with only a theatrical background.

It does seem to the writer that there should be other provision made or a more gradual procedure adopted. Yet with it all I'm sure there are many who would express gratitude for what they have had, and confidence that there will still be a way out, a way to receive more of good for all.

New York — AN ACTOR

Those Tulips

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many protests have come from flower-lovers over the fact that the million tulip bulbs which, in the opinion of many, have been the chief glory of the World's Fair this month, must be destroyed as soon as their flowering is over. This has led to a misunderstanding of the true facts, according to C. Van Zyverden of Hillegom, Holland, Chairman of the Committee of Holland Bulb Growers who came to this country to supervise the planting of the million tulips. Mr. Van Zyverden has issued the following statement:

"The most vital reason which explains the necessity for destroying these tulip bulbs is to be found in Nature herself, and not, as some have complained, in 'commercial motives' of the bulb industry or 'indifference' on the part of the World's Fair management. Every flower-lover knows, or should know, that after their blooming period is over, tulip bulbs should be allowed to remain in the ground for several weeks to regain their strength.

"But it would not be a pretty sight to have a million bloomless stalks filling the acres upon acres of flower beds on the Fair grounds. Instead, the World's Fair will pull up these plants to make room for flowering annuals which will promptly substitute a new beauty to fill these spaces. There is no other solution than to destroy the bulbs thus dug up. To give them to public parks or institutions, as has been suggested, would not be a boon to anyone, as the results would not be satisfactory."

New York — H. A.